

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1825.

No. 1851.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Funds of the Church Missionary Society will be held in the Vestry of ST. THOMAS'S Church on Sunday the 29th Instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the Report of the Proceeding of the Society in this Presidency, and to form an Institution Auxiliary to it.

T. CARR,
Secretary Corresponding Committee.
Bombay, 22d Nov. 1825.

In the SUPREME COURT of JUDICATURE of Bombay.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Seized by Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias at the Suit of MERWANJEE HIRJEE-BHOY.

AGAINST
MIRZAN MUNWAR ALLY CAWN
bin MAZOOT CAWN otherwise MIRZAM
MUNWARBEG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Monday the 28th day of November Instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry on the Premises the undermentioned Property of the above named Defendant.

Lot 1st.—A Dwelling House covered with Tiles with its appurtenances, situated without the Town Walls at Pydowny or Pareil Road, No. 96 and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to FUZLOODEEN NOWRUNGAY.

Lot 2nd.—A Dwelling House covered with Tiles, with its appurtenances situated Ditto Ditto, No. 97 and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to ABDUL HUSSAN MULLAKER.

Lot 3d.—3 Apartments for a Chaul or Range covered with Tiles with its appurtenances situated Ditto Ditto, No. 241 and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to FUZLOODEEN NOWRUNGAY.

Lot 4th.—A Dwelling House covered with Tiles with its appurtenances situated at Bengal Poorah near the Goal and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to NEZMOODEEN BUN-SALLEY,

D. SETON,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
19th November 1825.

CHRONOMETER

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A SILVER Pocket Chronometer by Barraud. For particulars enquire at the Bombay Chronicle Office.
Bombay, 22d Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION.

To-morrow the 24th Instant,

A VARIETY of Articles of Household Furniture, Glass and Earthenware, Japan and Tutanag Dish Covers &c.

Garden Tools, Grasshopper Springs for a Carriage, Quoits, Hogspears &c.

French Claret, a small quantity of Brandy and Madeira.

Peppermint, Windsor Soap, Tooth Brushes, Shoe Ditto, Glass Candlesticks, Cut Tumblers, and Goblets and Sundry other articles.

AT HALF PAST 12 O'CLOCK,
A single poled Tent.
Meadows Street, 23d Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION.

On SATURDAY Next, the 26th Instant,

AT 4 O'CLOCK
IN THE AFTERNOON.
A HANDSOME
FAST SAILING

PLEASURE BOAT,

BURTHEN about 70 Candies, BRIG RIGGED and fitted up in superior style well found in Stores, and adapted for going to any part of the Coast. She is now laying by the Apollo Bunder.

Meadows Street, 23d Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE

On Commission,

A LONDON BUILT

FASHIONABLE

PHÆTON,

PRICE Rs. 4000;

IT Runs extremely light and is adopted for Carrying a Family being made upon the most approved principle.

Meadows Street, 23d Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

On Commission;

A FINE TONED

SQUARE PIANO-FORTE

BY BROADWOOD,

MADE to order for the Climate with Circular Ends and additional

Keys nearly new and in perfect order, with Stand, Music Stool and Set of Wires. The Property of a Lady leaving India.

Price Rs. 300.

Meadows Street, 23d Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE

On Commission,

ELEGANT Pier Glasses in gilt Frames.....each Rs. 125
Do. Do. per pair..... 275
A Diamond Cut Glass Dessert Service..... 140
A China Card box with Mother of Pearl Counters..... 80

Meadows Street, 23d Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

PRIME OILMAN'S STORES

AT THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES:

ASSORTED Pickles in Cases
Containing 6 large bottles
per Case. Rs. 12
Best Durham Mustard pound bottles per Dozen. 12
Harvey's Sauce. 18
Mushroom Ketchup. 12
Walnut, Do. 12
French Olives. 12
French Capers. 15
Reading Sauce. 18

Meadows Street, 23d Nov. 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Auction, at 4 o'clock afternoon, of this day Wednesday the 23d Instant, the extensive and commodious BUNGALOWS, (Pitched on the Esplanade,) belonging to the Estate of the late Colonel COWPER.

The Bungalows, are known to be of the best materials and workmanship.

Pitched in the compound, some excellent Tents, double and single poled with Routies.

Bombay, 23d Nov. 1825.

જાહેર • ખબર •

કેમ્પટની • કંપની • નારીખ •

૨૩ મી • એપ્રિલ • નવેમ્બર • મહી

નોની • બુધવારને • દીને • પાછલા •

પોરનાં. કલાક. ૪ ને. અમલે
 જાહેર. લીલાં. કરીને. વેચશે *
 શારો. પોંદોલો. તથા. શ્રુતરો. યંગ
 લો. ફિક. કરનલ. ફરવાલો *
 ફિ. મેદાં. માં. કુલો. કીયં. લો. છે. અ
 ને. ફિ. મરનાર. કરનલ. ફરની. મી
 લકા. માં. નો. છે. અને. શારા. શાં. માં
 નનો. તથા. શારી. કારી. ગરી. નો. છે *
 ફિ. યંગ. લાં. ને. હદ. માં. કુલો. કીયં. છે
 થોર. ફિક. શારા. તં. મજુ. ખો. યે. ત
 થાં. ફિક. પુલનાં. રાવટી. ખો. શા. થે. છે
 નાં. ૨૩ મી. નવે. મળર. ૧૮૨૫

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction on
 Wednesday the 30th Inst. at
 their Room,

The Effects of Captain Geo. Melville
 (of the 1st Regt. of Cavalry,) deceased.

Consisting of two fine Chargers, a
 Canteen with every requisite, fitted up
 in England, as the deceased was an officer
 of experience, every thing necessary
 and nothing superfluous, compose its
 contents. If a fair offer is made the
 contents of the case will not be divided,
 otherwise it will be sold in portions.

A pair of Superior Double Barrelled
 Pistols, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

In short a complete equipment for a
 Cavalry officer.

AT NOON WILL BE PUT UP,

Belonging to the Estate, a young Bull
 Terrier.

Bombay, 23d Nov. 1825.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE recently received an Invoice
 of fashionable and rich Jewellery,
 from London,

WHICH THEY WILL OFFER FOR SALE
 BY AUCTION

At their Rooms on Thursday the 1st
 of Decembet next.

THE INVOICE COMPRISES

Fine Gold Pins of descriptions, Spang-
 led Fillagree and richly ornamented Ear-
 rings, Fine Gold Brooches, Rubies,
 Pearls, Topaz, and Amethyst, Amethyst
 Earrings, with Brooch to match in Mor-
 occo Case, Massive Gold Chased Watch

Chains, Seals, and Keys, Diamond Clus-
 ter Aqua-marem Cluster Rings, and a
 variety of other Rings, Massive fine Gold
 Bracelets with rich Filagree Maps set
 with Pearls and Pink Topaz centre in a
 Morrocco case, a suit consisting of fine
 Gold Fillagree Necklace, Earrings,
 Lockets, and Brooch set with Pink Topaz
 and Pearls in a Morrocco case, &c. &c.
 Catalogues will be published as soon
 as possible. The Articles will be on
 view from Monday next.

Bombay, 23d Nov. 1825.

TO BE
 DISPOSED OF

BY
 PRIVATE SALE,

THE Undermentioned Horses and
 may be seen by giving one Hours
 Notice to Mr. KEMPT in the Fort, the
 property of a Gentleman who has left
 the Presidency.

1st. A Capital Grey Charger or Saddle
 Horse, thoroughly broke and good in
 all his paces. Superior action and fully
 equal to 16 Stone.

2d. A very Handsome Ladys' Horse
 (White Arab) remarkably gentle and
 quiet well paced and has Carried a Lady
 a considerable time.

3d. A Pair of Strong well matched Bay
 Arab Curricule or Carriage Horses re-
 markably quiet, and fast.

The above Cattle are perfectly sound ;
 also a double poled Field Officers Tent
 in perfect Order and of extra Size and
 height price 400 Rs.

Bombay, 23d Nov. 1825.

Edulee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION
 On MONDAY the 28th Instant,

THE Effects of the late Lieutenant
 WHITAKER, of the 16th Regi-
 ment, consisting of Wearing Apparel,
 two Saddle Horses, a white Terrier
 Bitch and Sundry other Articles.

Bombay, 23d Nov. 1825.

Advertisement

For Sale

AT

Hormarjee Bomanjee's

COTTON SCREWS,

IN

MARINE STREET,

TWO new fashionable London built
 Stanhopes with hoods and two sets
 of Brass mounted harness complete, im-
 ported per Hannah from London. Ap-
 ply to Dadabhoj Framjee.

Bombay, 23d Nov. 1825.

CAPTAIN CLUNES, PROPOSES TO PUBLISH

BY SUBSCRIPTION

THE FOLLOWING TABLES:

THE Weights and Measures in use
 in the principal towns west of a
 line drawn from Sedashyghurh through
 Hurryhur, Hyderabad, Jaulna, and Mow,
 including also the principal Towns in
 Malwa and Guzurat.—Tables shewing
 the Hoonda-Barra (duties on, and Carri-
 age of, goods, usually contracted for by
 the same person) on goods passing from
 one place to another in the Deckan, and,
 if they can be completed, also, through
 Guzurat.

Tables shewing the Rates of Insu-
 rance on Gold, Silver, and Valuables,
 remitted from one place to another in the
 Deckan and Malwa.

*These tables may be useful to the mer-
 chant in Bombay, where the spirit of enter-
 prize revives, and the productions of the
 interior come to be exchanged for imports
 from the coast.*

Some other tables will be included:
 the whole perhaps may exceed thirty
 pages and the price of the Work is fixed
 at 3 Rupees a copy payable on delivery.
 Names of Subscribers will be received
 by BHICCAJEE MERJEE AND CO.

Bombay, 23d Nov. 1825.

A CARD.

MR. THOMAS MATHICS Respect-
 fully begs to announce to the
 Public of Bombay that he has arrived
 from Madras to Carry on the business
 of Watch-Making in all its branches.
 He trusts that long experience having
 for Seven years conducted the depart-
 ment in the house of Messrs. GORDON
 AND CO. of Madras, after being regu-
 larly bred in London, together with an
 anxious wish to give satisfaction will
 entitle him to a share of employment.
 He has taken that house opposite Dady's
 Buildings in FORBES Street, and next
 to Mr. KEMPT'S Warehouse.

Chronometers Carefully kept and Ra-
 ted.

Bombay, 22d Nov. 1825.

FOR SALE

A FEW Hogsheads of Stein and Sim's
 PALE ALE, imported per Ship
 Ceres, at ninety Rupees per Hhd.

The last importation of this Ale was
 highly approved of, and steemed by many
 equal to Hodgson's.

Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM
 SKINNER and CO.

Bombay, 23d Nov. 1825.

FOR SALE

A V E R Y fine four oared Clinker CUTTER, built in His Majesty's Dock-yard at Deptford for the Commissioner, Length 21½ Feet, Breadth 5½ Feet. Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER and CO.

Bombay, 23d Nov. 1825.

FIRST Calcutta Lottery OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and CO., at Rs. 120 each.

Rampart Row, 23d Nov. 1825.

FIRST Calcutta Lottery. of 1826.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are on Sale at the office of Messrs. PRINSEP & Co. at Rs. 120 each.

Bombay, 23d Nov. 1825.

Cursetjee Borjorjee

HAS Received by late arrivals and has exposed for Sale in his Room in Hummum Street No. 12 next Door to Messrs. BHEECAJEE MERJEE AND CO. the following Articles.

Glassware Containing, a Pair of Handsome 8 light Lustres, Plated furniture with Pans and Brilliant Icicles and Drops and Engraved Shades. Another Pair of 6 light Do. to match the above &c. &c. Large Looking Glasses, Gentleman's, Boy's and Girl's Superfine Beaver Round Black and Drab Hats. Fiddles and Guitars, Violin Strings of Sorts, Carriage Lace, Morocco Skins of different Colours, Palanqueen Chaise, & Hooka Carpets, Venetian Stair Carpets of different Colours, Superfine Blue Cloth, Russia Duck for Pantaloon, Port in Bottles and Sherry in Pints from Harper and Bell.

Bombay, 23d November, 1825.

Passage to London.

THE SHIP
CERES,
OF 350 TONS,

Captain D. Warren,

WILL Sail for London the first week in December. This vessel is neatly fitted up for the accommodation and comfort of Passengers.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 23d Nov. 1825.

For Passage, TO ENGLAND, THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP CUMBRIAN,

OF 720 TONS REGISTER,

John Clarkson,

COMMANDER,

BEING daily expected from China, will Sail for London in all December. This Ship is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known, on application to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO.

Bombay, 23d Nov. 1825.

Passage to London, THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP MAITLAND,

OF 700 TONS BURTHEN,

John L. Studd,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London on the 25th proximo, and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope, should a sufficient number of Passengers offer.

The Maitland carries a Surgeon, and has elegant accommodation: plans of which may be seen and particulars known at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOLAND CO.

Bombay, 23d Nov. 1825.

Passage to London,

DIRECT,
THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

SARAH,

530 TONS BURTHEN,

Thomas Bowen,

COMMANDER,

IS expected to arrive in all this month, or beginning of the next month, and will sail again for London in or about three weeks after her such arrival, having all her cargo engaged. This ship is elegantly fitted for the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabins, and particulars known, on application to FRAMJEE CAWASJEE, at his Office.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1825.

Advertisement.

A PPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Supreme

Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of GILBERT MELVILLE Esquire late a Captain in the Military service of the united company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to DAVID SETON Esquire the Executor therein mentioned. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 19th day of November 1825.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree on the Equity side of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay bearing date the 24th day of February 1812, made in a Cause wherein JOSEPH DE SILVA, as well on behalf of himself and NICHOLAS DE SILVA, his Nephew a minor as all other the Creditors of JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO, late of Lisbon deceased, who shall come in and Contribute to the Expenses of the suit are the Complainants and WILLIAM KENNEDY Administrator of JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO, deceased, NICHOLAS DE LIMA E SOUZA, ROZARIO DE QUADROS and ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA, Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late Sir MIGUEL DE LIMA E SOUZA deceased are the Defendants, and revived by order of Court bearing date the 4th day of November 1822 at the suit of Sir ROGER DE FARIA, the Executor of the last will and Testament of the said JOSEPH DE SILVA deceased, against REGINALDO CAETANO DE NORONHA the administrator of the said JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO deceased and the said ROZARIO DE QUADROS and ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA the Surviving Executor and Executrix of the said Sir MIGUEL DE LIMA E SOUZA deceased the Creditors of the said JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO deceased, the intestate in the said Decree named who died at Lisbon, some time in or about the month of August 1807 are to come in by themselves, or their Solicitors, and prove their debts before the Master of this Court at his Chambers in Rampart Row, at Bombay aforesaid on or before the first day of February 1826, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

W. A. AND E. C. MORGAN,
SOLICITORS.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1825.

A V I S O.

EM virtude do Decreto da Honorable Corte de Recôrder de Bombaim

da data de 24 de Fevereiro de 1812 feita
huma causa na qual JOSEPH DE
SILVA tanto em favor de si mesmo e
NICOLAO DE SILVA seu Sobrinho da
idade menor como de todos outros Acre-
dores de JOSEPH VENTURA MON-
TANO de Lisboa ja defunto quem com-
parecerem e contribuirem as despezas
da demanda são requerentes; e WIL-
LIAM KENNEDY Administrador de
JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO ja
defunto, NICOLAO DE LIMA e SOUZA,
ROZARIO DE QUADROS e ANNA
MARIA DE SOUZA Testamentarios e
Testamenteira do Testamento e ultima
vontade do Sr. MIGUEL DE LIMA e
SOUZA, ja defunto são Defendentes, e
renovado por ordem da Corte da data de
4 de Novembro de 1822 na couza do Sr.
ROGERIO DE FARIA Testamenteiro
do Testamento do ditto defunto JOSEPH
DE SILVA, contra REGINALDO CAE-
TANO DE NORONHA Administrador
do ditto defunto JOSEPH VENTURA
MONTANO e o ditto ROZARIO DE
QUADROS e ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA
Testamenteiro e Testamenteira sobrevi-
ventes do ditto defunto MIGUEL DE
LIMA e SOUZA, os Acredores do ditto
defunto JOSEPH VENTURA MON-
TANO o abintestado nomeado no ditto
Decreto, quem falleceu em Lisboa no
mez de Agosto de 1807 devem compare-
cer por elles mesmos ou por seus Sollicita-
dores e provar suas dividas perante o
Master desta Corte em seu Escriptorio
no Rampart Row em Bombaim ou an-
tes do primeiro do mez de Fevereiro de
1826 ou em falta do que serão perempto-
riamente excluidos do beneficio do dit-
to Decreto.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN,
SOLLICITADORES.

જે ર . ખ ખ ર *
તારીખ. ૨૪ મી. ફેબ્રુઆરી.
૧૮૧૨ ને દીને. શ્રી. મુમખઈ.
ની. નાં મંદાર. રીકારડર. કોરટમાં.
થી. જકુઈ. શાહડની. દીકરી. ફ.
ક. કજીમાં. ખાખ. થાઈ. જેમાં.
જુજેશ. ફે. શીલવા. પોતાની. તરફ.
થી. તથા. પોતાનો. ખાલક. તારી.
ને. નાં મે. નીકલો. ફે. શીલવાની.
તરફથી. તથા. શ્રી. લીશઅંન. વા.
લો. મરનાર. જુજેશ. વેનગુરા. મુ.
નતાનોનાં. શરવે. માંગાણારા. ખો.
ની. તરફથી. ફરીઆદી. કરનાર. જે.
ને. માંગાણારા. દીકરી. થી. મ.
વીને. ફરીઆદીનાં. ખરચ.

મેલથાઈ* તથા. વીલીઅમ. જે
નીદી. મરનાર. જુજેશ. વેનગુરા.
મુનતાનોનો. વકીલ છે* તથા.
મરનાર. શર. મીંગલ. ફે. લીમાઈ.
શોળનાં. છેલા. વીલનાં. વકીલો.
નીકલો. ફે. લીમાઈ. શોળ. તથા.
રોજરી. ખો. ફે. ક્રુઆદરોશ. તથા.
છેલા. વીલની. વકીલાટન. આના.
મરીઆ. ફે. શોળ. ફે. શરવે. લોકો.
જવાખ. દેનાર છે* તારીખ. ૪
થી. નવેમ્બર. ૧૮૨૨ ને. દીને.
શર. રાજ. ફે. ફેરીઆ. મરનાર. જુ.
જેશ. ફે. શીલવાનો. છેલા. વીલનો.
વીકીલ છે. ફે. યાહી. ફે. ફરીઆદી.
કરીને. પાછી. દીકરી. ઉખી. ફી.
ધી છે. અગર. ચાલુ. ફી. ધી છે* તે
ફરીઆદી. મરનાર. જુજેશ. વેન
ગુરા. મુનતાનોનો. વકીલ. રીજના
લદો. કાંઈનાનો. ફે. ગુરુને. ખો. છે
ફે. ઉપર. તથા. મરનાર. મીંગલ. ફે.
લીમાઈ. શોળનો. છેલો. રહેલો. વ
કીલ. રોજર. ફે. ક્રુઆદરોશ. તથા.
ખેની. વકીલાટન. આના. મરીઆ.
ફે. શોળ. ફે. શરવે. શ્રી. લીશઅંન. વા.
લો. મરનાર. જુજેશ. વેનગુરા. મુ.
નતાનોનાં. માંગાણારા. ખો. છે* અ
ને. ઉપર. કહેલો. મરનાર. જુજેશ.
વેનગુરા. મુનતાનો. આ. ફે. દીકરી.
માં. ખે. વશીઅત છે. તે. શ્રી. લીશ
અંન. માંગાણારા. મહીનામાં. શં.
ને ૧૮૧૭ માં. વરશમાં. જુજેશ. ખો.
ફે. નાં. ઉપર. કહેલા. શાલો.
આ. ફે. ને. પોતે. અ

થવા. પોતાનાં. વકીલો. જે. જુ. ખર
કરવા. શર. આ. ફે. કોરટનાં. માશ
તરની. પાશે. શ્રી. મુમખઈ. મધે. રાં
મપાટ. રોમાં. તે. જેની. ચાં. મખર. મો.
તારીખ ૧ લી. ફેબ્રુઆરી ૧૮૨૬
ને. દીને. અથવા. તે. તેની. આગમય.
આવીને. ખર. કરે* અને. જે. કોઈ
ફે. દીન. શ્રી. તે. જો. નહી. આવ
શે. તે. ફે. દીકરીનાં. ફકથી. ખશ્રી.
ન. ખાતલ. થારો*
તા. ૧૨ મી. નવેમ્બર ૧૮૨૫
ડબ્લીઉ. ફે. તથા. છ. શી
મારગીન. વકીલો*

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made
to the Honorable the Supreme
Court of Judicature at Bombay, that
Probate of the last Will and Testament
of LEYABOYE Widow RAJPOOR-
KURRI late of Bombay Jew, Inhabi-
tant deceased may be granted to BAL-
LAJEE BHORUPKER Subbidar the
Executor therein named. All persons
concerned are hereby Apprized thereof.
—Dated 8th Nov. 1825.
W. A. AND E. C. MORGAN.

જે ર . ખ ખ ર *
મરનાર. વીધવા. નાં મે. લેઆ
ખ. છ. જુદન. શ્રી. મુમખઈની. રે
જવાશી. જની. જે. ખ. ખાની. ખાર. નાં.
મુલેવા. શર. ખાલાજી. નોરો. પક
શ્રુએદાર. ફે. મરનારનાં. વકીલો.
શ્રી. મુમખઈની. જુડીકેટરની. શ્રુપ
રીમ. કોરટમાં. અરજ. ફી. ધી છે. જે.
જમુને. મલે. ફે. વાશને. જે. લોકો. જે
નાં. ખાખશમાં. વો. ફે. તે. જે. નાં. ખો
ને. જાંન. ફી. ધી છે*
તા. ૮ મી. નવેમ્બર. ૧૮૨૫
ડબ્લીઉ. ફે. તથા. છ. શી
મારગીન.



GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 11TH NOVEMBER 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 337 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the Commissary General, Assistant and Sub Assistant Commissaries General when proceeding of any tour of duty to charge for their actual travelling expenses under the forms and vouchers prescribed for the general charges of the service brought forward in the Commissariat account, but no subordinate Officer of the Commissariat will be permitted to move from his station without the authority of the Commissary General.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1825.

No. 338 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Benjamin Philipps Esquire, Surgeon and President of the Medical Board, to proceed to England on the Ship Britannia, and to resign the Hon'ble Company's service from the date of his embarkation.

The Governor in Council will have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors the service of Mr. Surgeon Philipps during an interrupted period of nearly thirty four years.

The following promotions are consequently made in the

Medical Department.

Surgeon Samuel Sproule, to be 1st Member and Surgeon Thos. Tod Mardon, to be 2d Member of the Medical Board, vice Philipps retired. To have effect from the date of the embarkation of Dr. Philipps on the Ship Britannia.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1825.

No. 339 of 1825.—The following appointment is made in the

5th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant W. Macan, to be Adjutant Vice Farrell resigned.—Date of appointment 7th November 1825.

No. 340 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm a field Order by Colonel Mark Napier, dated Camp Booj 21st October 1825 appointing Lieutenant Alexander Burnes of the 21st Regiment, Persian Interpreter to the Force, Lieut. Wilks 1st Regt. of Cavalry, Quarter Master of Brigade to the Brigade of Cavalry, Lieut. W. Cavaya 21st Regt. Quarter Master of Brigade of the 1st Brigade of Infantry, Lieut. Rebenack Quarter Master of Brigade to the 2d Brigade and Lieut. G. Candy of the 3d Regt. Quarter Master of Brigade to the 3d Brigade of Infantry.

An Order by Colonel Napier, of the 18th ultimo, appointing Serjeant Major Jas. Vickers H. M. 6th Regt Provost Serjeant and Serjeant Thos Wilson of the Artillery, Line Serjeant to the Line, is also confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 13th Nov. 1825.

No. 341 of 1825.—Assistant Surgeon G. H. Davis is confirmed in the situations of Assistant Garrison Surgeon and Deputy Medical Store keeper at the Presidency.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Secretary.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I observed in your paper, a letter from Miss Prudence, complaining of the uncleanly state of the seats in Church; which has induced me to point out the dirt under them, as it seems to have escaped the good lady's notice, probably because she never places her hat there, as I have been in the habits of doing, to the great prejudice of my beaver.

The Clerk or Sexton should pay attention to these hints, for if they allow the dust to remain, it must be expected that other people will kick it up.

Yours

PETER PRIM.

EXCHANGE.

On London, 6 mon's. 1 | 10d. to 1 | 11d.

Calcutta..90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.

Madras..30...do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.

A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 23D NOVEMBER, 1825.

From the Calcutta Government Gazette, we have extracted the latest information relating to negotiations with the Burman Govt. on which, many of our bretheren have ventured to give opinions, much in the tone of prophets; but as we are not ambitious of aspiring to oracular fame, and our political sagacity being at fault, owing to certain anomalies in the various proceedings to the eastward, which bid defiance to any thing like a regular train of reasoning, we shall content ourselves with stating circumstances as they occur; and perhaps, occasionally express our admiration or surprise when excited. In the present instance, if the accounts which have been published are correct, and our enemies have had any other views in soliciting an armistice than mere procrastination, there appears a degree of inconsistency and contradiction in their measures, which it is impossible to reconcile by any rules of established policy: but they are not sufficiently civilized to be acquainted with them; and through ignorance may treat us as though we had made no better than a drawn game of it; or do they conceive, that our losses of men and treasure, are matters of indifference to so great a nation; and that all we desired was, to return with the fanes of having stormed stockades, and sunk war boats; and divers tales of wondrous sights.

If this were the case, it would bear some analogy to our brother Indy's fable, of the

tigers fighting till they had nothing left but *their tails*, and might answer well for the moral.

The Seiks are said to be making hostile movements towards our northern frontiers; probably under the expectation of Kurnaul and Ludiana being left unprotected, when the force assembles in the neighbourhood of Bhurt-pore. Jeypore and Jowdpore are also reported amongst the turbulent states.

At the beginning of the month, His Excellency Lord Combermere was preparing to proceed by dawk, to the upper provinces; in order, it is supposed, to take command of the army assembled near Agra.

In our Advertiser will be seen, proposals for publishing Tables, compiled by Captain Clunes, of the different weights and measures in use amongst the natives at most of the principal towns on the western side of India; the established rates of carriage for goods, and transit duties, as also the premiums on insurance of valuable property, conveyed through Malwa and the Deccan; with other information highly useful to the merchant and traveller.

A book of this description requires but little recommendation, as all must be aware of its great utility, who are not wholly ignorant of the gross impositions to which they are subject in every bazar.

In addition to its other merits the work is cheap and conveniently portable.

The employment of seamen on shore, in what is called the preventive service, has of late given rise to numerous complaints; and become a national evil, pregnant with more serious consequences, than were probably anticipated by those who suggested the plan.

Englishmen have been accustomed to look on sailors as patterns of all that is kind, generous and brave, and as guardians of their liberties and independence; from which arose an enthusiastic attachment to every thing connected with the navy. How far it may have been deemed necessary to suppress this national feeling, we know not, but are certain a more effectual method could not have been adopted.

It may be said, that a comparative few officers and men are engaged on this invidious duty, but it must be recollected, that these are the men from whom the people will draw characters of the whole, being constantly within view, in the exercise of a power, which in its nature attracts a jealous scrutiny, and renders those who practice it, obnoxious to every stigma that contempt or hatred can devise.

Nor do they appear to be always unmerited, from the number of outrages that con-

stantly occur; which induces a belief that the worst characters are selected for this unseamanlike drudgery.

• The following narrative will give some idea, of what little restraint these men act under.

“It appears that on the 7th of June, a party of fishermen were on the hill, near this town, regaling themselves with rum and milk, also tea, &c., and they had a light to make use of for the pipes and tobacco they smoked; at about half-past nine, one of the Preventive Service men, named Hyson, presented himself before them, and demanded that the light should be immediately extinguished; this demand was not complied with, and the Preventive Service man threatened to put it out himself. A slight altercation ensued, and the Preventive man drew back a few paces, took a deliberate aim, and fired his pistol at one of the fishermen, named Roper, the ball of which entered the poor man's thigh, where it now remains, and cannot be extracted: the man is considered in danger. The fishermen instantly rushed on the Preventive Service man, and disarmed him, but not before he had fired another pistol the noise of which brought to the spot a party of the Preventive men, and they rescued their companion, who has been at large until yesterday, when a full investigation of the case was entered into before Mr. Millward, the magistrate &c. I am informed that Hyson swore that he was first attacked and disarmed by a man named Dungate, and another named Bumstide; but it was clearly proved that both these men were at sea at the time. Sir Godfrey Webster, I am informed, has taken up the business, and caused this inquiry. Two solicitors from London have also been here, one on the part of Government, and the other on the part of the fisherman. The result of the investigation was, that Hyson, the Preventive Service man, is committed to Horsham gaol for trial, for wilfully shooting Roper, the fisherman”.

Since writing the above, we have been informed, that 25000 men with 100 Mortars and Howitzers, have moved towards Bhurtpore.

The troops intended to act against the refractory Chief of Colapore, were to march from Poonah on Monday.

• In consequence of so short a period having elapsed, since the entertainment given to Sir Charles Colville, we have not been able to offer a description of it in our present number, but entertain a hope, of its being ready for publication this evening or tomorrow morning.

The parting address to Arch-Deacon Barnes will appear next week.

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER.

A Brigade from Poona consisting of a wing of H. M. 20th Regiment the 9th. and 14th Regiment N. I. are under orders to move towards the Southern Mahratta country. The 1st Grenadier Regiment at Dapoolie is also ordered to be in readiness for field service.

• * Hastings.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT AT POONA, TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR C. COLVILLE.

It having been resolved by the society of the Deccan to give the above distinguished individual a proof, on his approaching departure of their high estimation of his character, and His Excellency having accepted the invitation conveyed to him to attend a Grand Public Dinner, Friday the 28th ultimo was accordingly fixed on for the entertainment, when nearly two hundred gentlemen (assembled from the different Stations in the Province) welcomed His Excellency to one of the most elegant and sumptuous banquets which it has fallen to our lot to describe.

Precisely at seven o'clock His excellency, conducted by William Chaplin Esquire, Commissioner of the Deccan, the President, Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B., the Vice President, and followed by the Stewards and company, proceeded to the dinner table, which groaned under a profusion of all the luxuries in season. Never did we see more order and regularity than was displayed in the service of the table. The wines were of excellent quality, and cooled to perfection, and nothing could surpass the harmony and good humour which prevailed, and gave a zest to the whole entertainment.

After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were announced from the chair, and followed by appropriate airs from the bands of H. M. 20th and 67th Regiments.

“The King”.....*God save the King.*

“Duke of York and the Army”...*Duke of York's March.*

“Duke of Clarence and the Navy”...*Rule Britannia.*

“Governor General of India”.....*A March.*

Mr. CHAPLIN then rose, and in a strain of peculiarly graceful eloquence, proceeded, as nearly as we could collect, as follows:

Gentlemen—On the eve of Sir Charles Colville's departure from Poona, we are assembled for the gratifying purpose of testifying our respect and regard for his private character, which, fortunately for us, his long residence in the Deccan has afforded us ample opportunities of appreciating; and I think I am correct in assuming, that there never was a meeting where more unanimity of sentiment in this respect prevailed, than that which characterizes the present party. Never, indeed, was feeling of regard and affection more widely diffused, and in the same proportion will be the extent of our regret on His Excellency's departure—(*Applause*)—It is not my intention, Gentlemen, nor am I qualified, to enlarge on the subject of His Excellency's public virtues. This is a wide field on which I might expatiate, but it would lead me into a lengthened detail of a brilliant career of public service, and would compel me to retrace the history of actions that are already commemorated in the annals of his country.—Actions nobly achieved in the East and in the West, in Egypt, Portugal, and Spain, especially at Badajoz, and last, though not least, at the memorable attack of Cambray, a gallant feat of arms which is mentioned by the illustrious Wellington as a strong proof of highly honourable exertion,—(*immense ap-*

plause.)—This, Gentlemen, is a theme on which, if I possessed eloquence sufficient to do justice to it, I might dilate with great propriety; but it is more within my competence, and more appropriate just now, to advert to the advantages that have accrued to the Bombay Army during Sir Charles Colville's administration of it.—From his active superintendence, his unremitting attention to its welfare, and his constant endeavours to promote the interests and comfort of the soldier, of which many durable memorials will remain of him long after his departure, constituting improvements, which, seconded by the support of a liberal Government (*applause*) may be called peculiarly his own. On the present occasion, however, Gentlemen, it is more particularly may wish to allude to Sir C. Colville's private worth (*applause*;)—to the kindness, urbanity, and consideration, which, in his intercourse with this society, he has invariably manifested, and which have endeared him to all ranks and departments, of whom I may say, without fear of contradiction, that he has gained the heart of every one, without incurring the ill-will of a single individual.—I am not addicted, Gentlemen, to adulation, and you will give me credit when I say, that no bias of private partiality (though I am proud to avow my attachment) influences me in the expression of these sentiments. I am persuaded that I am merely the echo of the voice of the community, amongst whom there are no dissentients—(*applause*;)—and it is this consideration which cheers and animates me in the unwonted task of addressing a circle, larger than I have ever before seen assembled.—I am conscious that what I have imperfectly said, falls infinitely short of what you all so warmly feel;—but it is a satisfaction to me to reflect, that my omissions and defects will be supplied by the talent and eloquence of my friend Sir L. Smith opposite,—who, indeed, would have been much more competent than I am to fill this chair. It only remains for me, Gentlemen, to offer a wish, in which you will cordially join with me, that His Excellency, on his return to his native land, may experience all that happiness to which his many public and private virtues so eminently entitle him;—or, if that activity and vigour of mind, which is Sir Charles Colville's peculiar characteristic, should again prompt him to devote himself to public employment, we may assure ourselves that he will continue to add lustre to that fame, and to those numerous honours, which his distinguished merits in the service of his country have already acquired for him—(*loud and continued applause*.)—I will now propose to you “The health of Sir Charles Colville, and all happiness to him.”

The animation and fervour with which this address was delivered, excited the most intense interest and approbation.

Tune.....*Grenadier's March.*

Sir CHARLES COLVILLE replied to the address of the President in nearly the following terms:—

The kind and obliging feelings which have led to this brilliant meeting, naturally inspire the confidence that their influence will be extended to the object of such marked attention, when he attempts the task, which he is conscious of being very unequal to, of sufficiently expressing the value of this

acknowledgment of his having made himself acceptable to the society, civil and military, of the Bombay portion of the Deccan. I will not, Gentlemen, affect to say that I was before unconscious of the kindly feelings entertained towards me. I could not do so without avowing a want of gratitude for the unremitting attentions of a quite private nature, united to every deference for my high public station, which I have met with at your hand; but though perfectly alive to all this, I did not think that I had any claim to such a compliment as this, proceeding not only from the society of a station I have much resided at, but including the families of the most distant part of the territory, whose convenience would admit of their attending here on this day.

My intercourse with the Deccan has now, however, been considerable. In a professional point of view, I have found Poona a station affording occupations and pursuits congenial with former habits, while its society, being more limited than that of the Presidency, and containing for most of the time a dear relative, whose alliance with one of your chief members I have just cause to be proud and happy at, was more capable of atoning to me for the temporary separation circumstances of climate have obliged me to endure from my own immediate family.

At Poona, when duties elsewhere would allow of my residence there, I have found all I looked for on becoming its inhabitants. I shall ever think with pleasure of the time I have spent at it, and will feel the warmest wish for the continuance of the liberal, kind, and social feelings, which I have known to pervade its society.

In respect to what has been so flatteringly expressed by your President of my military services prior to my arrival in this country, I will only offer my best thanks to him who has alluded to them, and to you for the cordial acclamations with which their mention has been hailed. Nor will I detain you on the subject of my exertions in this command. I do hope much benefit will result from it, and this I can say without impropriety, aided as I have been by the advice of my gallant friend opposite, and by a zealous and experienced staff, while always listened to with an attentive ear by a Government liberal in its general composition, but conspicuously so as respects its chief, one too highly esteemed and respected here to require any further allusion from me.

For the wishes for my future welfare, expressed at the conclusion of your President's most friendly and eloquent address, I beg to offer mine in return for your health, honor, and prosperity collectively and individually.

The President then gave

"The Honorable East India Company,"—*Money in both pockets.*

The Commissioner again rose, and said, "Connected as I am with the Sister Presidency, and entertaining the warmest Sentiments of respect and regard for the excellent person at the head of it, I should be guilty of a great omission if I did not propose to you, gentlemen, the health of Sir Thomas Munro, and the Government of Madras." Tune... *A March.*

The Commissioner, in proposing the next Toast said—"As Sir Charles Colville has justly observed before, nothing I could express could enhance the estimate in which the beloved individuals, whose name I have now the honor to propose, is universally held. I shall merely, therefore, give the health of that distinguished person, which, I am sure will be drank with enthusiasm. "The Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone, and Bombay Government."

Tune... *Garb of Old Gaul.*

Sir LIONEL SMITH then addressed the Company, in his usual nervous and impressive manner, as follows.

Gentlemen, After Mr. Chaplin's hint to get me on my legs, I cannot avoid the task, though he has not been generous to me, in having, by his own eloquence, so happily and justly expressed all our feelings to our honorable guest—I could indeed dilate sincere pleasure on the advantages of Sir Charles Colville's command, but the spirit of military rule, pronounces that any judgement on such questions, should emanate from his and our superiors.—I shall only say, therefore, that Sir Charles Colville's successor may justly complain of him, for he has left him nothing to do, in whatever concerns the immediate welfare of his gallant army.—I would also assure His Excellency, for myself and every soldier here, that he is justly beloved, and that one and all of us would be happy to follow him with this feeling to any quarter of the world.—(Loud Applause.)—No one can have more occasion for, or more sincerity in, regretting his Excellency's departure than I have. I thank him for the flattering terms in which I have been favourably mentioned by him; and having now, Gentlemen, as far as the more comprehensive address of our worthy President left me means, fulfilled his wishes, I beg to propose to you all the good health of, "The Commissioner, and the Civil Establishment in the Deccan: may we be always seen cordially united in the same ranks."—Great applause.)

Air... *Cara Armonia. (Zauberflöte.)*

The Commissioner returned thanks, & gave "The health of Sir Lionel Smith, and the Deccan Division of the Army."

Mr. CHAPLIN then proposed, in flattering terms, "Archdeacon Barnes," whose health was drank with great applause.

The Commissioner afterwards proposed the health of an excellent individual, who was universally respected & esteemed which was most cordially received—"Major Jackson, Military Secretary."

Major Jackson rose, and returned thanks in a short but forcible address.

Mr. CHAPLIN then gave "The Health of Norton, and the Visitors who have honoured us with their company," which was drank with enthusiasm.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL (Mr. Norton,) in a speech of singular felicity and perspicuity, returned thanks for the honor which had been so handsomely paid him

and the other visitors. "I feel convinced Gentlemen, (said he) that it is impossible to draw from any one part of the Presidency, a visitor who does not most sincerely participate in the feeling which animates every individual collected around this table—(applause)—For myself, I derive the highest gratification in being present on such an occasion. Independent of my admiration of the character of Sir Charles Colville, I remember many kind attentions I have received at his hands, and I rejoice in the present opportunity of gratefully acknowledging them.—I am still more grateful, in common with all those who live under the Government of which he has formed a part, for those public obligations which the character of his influence in public measures has conferred upon all—(applause.) If I may be allowed to delay the attention of the company a few moments longer, I should feel anxious to testify a characteristic of Sir Charles Colville's administration, of which my personal knowledge enables me to speak. I have had ample occasion to know, that there never was an individual who held sway in India, who has evinced a more scrupulous regard for the just, the fair, and the constitutional course of proceeding, whenever the rights of persons under his more immediate controul have been concerned:—so that it may be confidently said, that neither the interests, nor what was a far more sacred consideration; the honor, of any single individual, has ever been sacrificed in violation of the principles of British justice—(loud applause.)—The arrival of the ladies makes me fully aware that you are anxious to be engaged in a sphere of much greater attraction than even the present scene, and I should not be justified in wasting more of your time. I will therefore merely repeat, Gentlemen, that the visitors and myself warmly and gratefully thank you, for being so highly distinguished by your notice."—(Loud applause.)

After the applause which followed this truly British address had subsided, and the health of the Ladies had been drank, the company proceeded from the suite of tents where dinner was served, to the Commissioner's Banqueting Room, which was appropriated on this occasion to the purposes of the dance. In a recess at one extremity of this spacious saloon was placed a transparent escutcheon, portraying His Excellency's heraldic honors, which included the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, of a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and of a Grand Cross of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword. Beneath, in large characters, were inscribed the names of the several battles in which His Excellency had been engaged, the corresponding badges of which we observe on his breast. Among them we noticed the fol-

lowing; ST. DOMINGO, MARTINIQUE, EGYPT, BADAJOZ, SALAMANCA, VITORIA, NIVE, NIVELLE, WATERLOO.

The scene which now presented itself was truly grand and imposing, but we cannot describe it. About ten o'clock dancing commenced, when Mr. Chaplin led off Mr. Warden in a country dance, which was followed by a succession of quadrilles, waltzes, and Spanish dances, until twelve. Supper being now announced, the company proceeded to the spacious suite of tents already mentioned, & partook of a repast, which for chasteness and elegance of decoration and design, has rarely been equalled, and could not be excelled.

The COMMISSIONER then announced as a toast, "the Health of Lady Colville." (*Loud applause.*)

After which Sir LIONEL Smith rose, and said, *Gentlemen*, As Vice-President, I am charged to convey the kind feelings of the Ladies towards our Honorable guest, and I shall take the occasion of giving a hint to many young friends around me. He who seeks for happiness in this life, and passes by LOVELY WOMAN in the pursuit, can only be compared to the lone wanderer, searching for fruit and water in the arid desert: all is disappointment.—(*Rapturous applause.*)—Sir Charles Colville will, I am sure, fully agree with me in this opinion; and hence he will appreciate the smiles, the gratulations, and good wishes, which I have the honor to convey to him from our fair friends. Gentlemen we will drink with many thanks "The Health of Mrs. Warden and the Ladies who have honoured us with their company."—(*Loud and continued applause.*)

After supper, dancing recommenced with tenfold spirit and elasticity, and continued until dawn, when the Morning gun gave the signal of separation.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Cadet I. Holmes, Infantry.
Cadet G. Montgomery.
Ensign J. Macdonell, 19th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Col. J. W. Pierce, Artillery.
Major J. Pierce, 5th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Col. D. Campbell, 1st B. E. Regt.
Lieut. H. P. Lawrence, Nizam's Service.
Lieut. and Adj. Jackson, 4th B. B.
Capt. S. Cock.
Lieut. Corbilles, 15th Regt.
Lieut. Griffith, 6th Regt.
Ensign Bellasis, 10th Regt.
Ensign Thomas, 10th Regt.
Lieut. Grant, Artillery.
Lieut. Ed. H. Hart, 19th Regt. N. I.
Ensign Jackson, 4th Extra Bat.
Capt. B. Pouget, Engineer.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. and Adj. W. H. Blackley, Invalid. Bat.
Ensign J. G. Gordon, 19th Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surgeon J. Crawford, 1st B. E. Regt.
Asst. Surgeon H. Gibb, Surat Garrison.
Lieut. I. Hobson, 1st B. E. Regt.
Asst. Surgeon C. Scott, Deputy Med. Storekeeper.
Staff Surgeon David Caw, Cutch Field Force.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—Nov. 15th Brig Maria, E. Daviot, Commander from Point de Galle, left 13th Oct. Cochin the 5th Nov.

PASSENGERS PER BRIG MARIA.—E. Musket Esq. and B. D. Aibedull.

DEPARTURES.—15th Ship James Sibbald (Free Trader) James K. Forbes Commander to London.
16th Arab Ship Faiz Rubaney, T. Sirecier Commander to Calcutta.

18th Ship Glorioso, Wm. King, Commander to Calcutta.

20th Ship Britannia, (Free Trader) Wm. Boucher. Commander, to London.

PASSENGERS BY JAMES SIBBALD.—Mrs. Cooper and 4 Children, Frederick Maitland, Maria Amelia, Morgan, Chas. Clarkson Grant, Mrs. Mainwaring and two Children, Edward Francis, William George, Mrs. Waring, Revd. Archd. Barnes, Capt. Waring Queens Royal, Henry Meriton Esq.

BY ARAB SHIP FAIZ RUBANEY.—Mrs. Cower, Mrs. Beck.

BY SHIP GLORIOSO.—Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Backhouse Mrs. Prince, Miss Yeats, Capt. Clark, Capt. Jickle, Capt. Fitzgerald, Capt. Frances, Capt. Gellespie.

BY SHIP BRITANNIA.—Dr. Phillips, Mrs. Phillips and 3 Children, Dr. French, Lieut. Patience, Lieut. Wilson, Master Davis.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Cambridge, for London.
Arab.—Psyche, for Persian Gulph.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—October 31. French Ship Elizabeth, T. B. Gautherin, Commander, from Bordeaux 23th June.

Passengers Per Elizabeth, from Bordeaux:—Messrs A. Geyraud, G. Charmetou, T. F. Papondelara row and A. Lamoroux.

DEPARTURES.—November 1. French Brig Marie, Anne, F. Roux, Commander, for Mauritius.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—November 3d, Ship Neptune, Captain Cumberland, from London 14th June, and Teneriffe 1st July.

DEPARTURES.—October 29th Brig Eliza, Captain J. H. Dennison for Bombay.

31st Ship King-George the fourth, Captain P. Butler, for Calcutta.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At Kaira on the 2d November by the Rev. B. Y. Keays Archibald Graham Esq. Asst. Sug. to Laura 4th Daughter of James Williams Esq. Walthamstow Essex.

BIRTHS.—On the Morning of the 7th instant, at Reting Herrie, the Lady of R. T. Webb, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter still-born.

At Ahmednagar, on Tuesday the 8th instant, the Lady of Saville Marriott, Esq. of a Son.

On the 18th Instat, Mrs. Mary Ann Willis, Wife of conductor Willis of the Ordnance Department, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—On the 5th Inst. at Mandavee. Captain Thomas Remon of the Engineers, of a bilious fever which attacked him on his way from Kaira, to take the Command of the Engineers in the Field Force in Cutch.

The modest, unassuming manners of Captain Remon in private life, gained him almost universal esteem. His sound judgement, zeal, and cool intrepidity, justly entitled him to the thanks of every Commanding Officer under whom he served in the field; whilst, in Garrison he was valuable for his science and integrity.

The Testimonials he possessed were such, that had he attained a higher rank, he could not have failed of being brought to the notice of his sovereign; and of having one of those honors bestowed on him, which are reserved only for Officers of gallantry and merit.

The service has lost in him a valuable Officer, & the Corps a soldier they were proud of numbering in their ranks. The name of Remon will ever be cherished by his Contemporaries, & long continue to excite emulation in his successors.—A BROTHER OFFICER.

On the 20th, Captain George Challon of the 6th Regt. Native Infantry aged about 43 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 1st November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Bales, Captain R. Wemyss, to Miss Amy Brantland.

At Chaudernagore, on the 31st Oct. J. C. Devereux, Esq. to Miss C. C. Savi, daughter of J. A. Savi, Esq. of Moisingunge, Kishnagar.

BIRTH.—At Calcutta, on the 1st November, Mrs. Jessy Gray, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 1st November, Mrs. M. Cockburn, of a daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 2d November, the Lady of Lieutenant H. Hunter R. N. of a son.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday morning, the 1st November, the widow of the late Reverend J. Lawson, of a son.

At Calcutta on the 31st October, Mrs. Thomas Marriot, of the Free School, of a daughter.

At Delhi, in August last, the lady of Henry Middleton, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 1st November, Charlotte Mary, the lady of Fry Magniac, Esq. of the Civil Service.

On the 24th October, on his way to the Presidency Captain Elias Bird Pryce, of the 52d Regiment N. I.

At Ghazee-pore, on the 24th October, Surgeon A. Gibb, attached to the Stud.

At Fort William, on the evening of the 30th October, James Kirkwood youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Cassidy, His Majesty's 31st Regiment, aged 9 months.

At Bellary, on the 8th October, deeply regretted by all who knew him, Ensign Joseph O'Halloran, of His Majesty's 46th Regiment, at the early age of 18 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Cochin, on the 8th October, by the Reverend Mr. Ridsdale, Captain R. Macleod, 25th Regiment N. I. and Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to Miss Sarah Juana Dirksy.

BIRTHS.—On the 31st October, the Lady of J. Macleod Esq. of a Daughter.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 31st ultimo, Mrs. L. Higgins, of a Daughter.

On the morning of Friday the 4th instant, Mrs. Newbigging, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—Suddenly, at Cochin, on the morning of the 10th October, Lieutenant James Graig, of the Bombay Military Establishment.

CALCUTTA.

Prome.—Captain CAMPBELL, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B., Commanding the Forces in Ava, arrived in town on Saturday evening, with despatches from Prome, dated the 5th Instant.

It appears that the British Commissioners reached Nemben-ziek on the evening of the 30th ultimo, where the ground was bound prepared, for the encampment of the respective Chief, with their attendants, and a Lotoo, or Hall of Audience, erected in the intermediate space, equi-distant from the British and the Burmese lines. At a few minutes before 2 o'clock, on the 2d instant two Burmese Officers of Rank arrived in our Camp to conduct Sir A. CAMPBELL, to the Lotoo—Lieutenant Colonel TIDY and Lieutenant SMITH, R. N., were despatched at the same time to the Burmese cantonment to pay a similar compliment to the KEE WOONGEE.—At 2 o'clock Major General Sir A. CAMPBELL and Commodore Sir J. BRISBANE, accompanied by their respective suits, proceeded to the Lotoo and met the Burmese Commissioners, KEE WOONGEE and LAY MAYN Wom, entering the Hall, arrayed in splendid state dresses. After much shaking of hands, the whole party being seated on chairs,

Sir A. CAMPBELL opened the conferences with an appropriate address to the WOONGEES, who replied in courteous and suitable terms, and expressed their hope that the first day of their acquaintance might be given up to private friendship and the consideration of public business deferred until the next meeting. This was readily assented to, and a desultory conversation then ensued, in the course of which the WOONGEES conducted themselves in the most polite and conciliatory manner, inquiring after the latest news from England, the state of the King's health, &c. &c. and offering to accompany Sir A. CAMPBELL to Rangoon, England, or wherever he might point out.

On the following day the appointed meeting took place, for the purpose of discussing formally the terms of Peace, at which the following Officers were present on our side, viz.

Major-General Sir A. CAMPBELL, K. C. B.
Commodore Sir J. BRISBANE, C. B.
Brigadier-General COTTON.
Captain ALEXANDER, C. B.
Brigadier McCREAGH, C. B.
Lieutenant-Colonel TIDY, C. B.

and

Captain SNODGRASS.

On the part of the Government of Ava, the following Chiefs were present:

SADA MENGEE MAHA MENGOM-KEE WOONGEE.

MUNNOO RUT, MA KEOGONG-LAY MAYN WOON.

MENGEE MAHA MENLAJAH-ATTAWOON.
MAHA SRI SENGRA-WOONDOCK MENGEE,
MAHA MENLA SEAR SEY-SHUAGOM MOO-
GOONNOON.

MENGEE ATTALA MAHA SRI SQO-ASSEE-
WOON.

In the discussions which took place on this important occasion, the principal object of the WOONGEES was to persuade the British Commissioner to withdraw the demands for territorial cessions, and indemnification for the expenses of the war. They dwelt at some length on their Chinese War, which had terminated, they said, without exaction or permanent sacrifices on either part, and the two countries had ever since lived in peace and friendship. Finding that no material relaxation could be obtained in the terms originally offered, the WOONGEES changed their tone, and requested a prolongation of the Armistice, to enable them to refer to their Court on points of so much importance. This request was granted, and an extension of the Armistice was accordingly agreed upon until the 2d of November. Before parting, an Exchange of prisoners was proposed by Sir A. CAMPBELL and assented to. The Burmese Commissioners promised, that the whole of the British and American subjects in their hands should be liberated and sent to the British Head Quarters without delay, requesting that the Rajahs of Mergui and Tavoy, with their followers, now at this Presidency, might be given up in return.

Sir A. CAMPBELL having invited the Burmese Commissioners to dine with him on the following day, at 12 o'clock, on the 4th instant, a repast was served up in the Lotoo, now converted into a Banqueting Hall. The WOONGEES, ATAWOONS and WOONDOCKS, 12 in number, were punctual in their attendance, and did ample justice to the dinner, in the course of which a bumper was drank to the health of the King and Royal Family of Ava. The Burmese Commissioners appeared to be much delighted with the attentions they experienced, observing, that the meeting of the

Chiefs of the two contending armies at a public entertainment, in the midst of War, was an extraordinary proof of mutual good faith and confidence, and worthy of *two such great and civilized nations*, who they hoped would never encounter each other again in arms. And ATAWOON added, that the sun and moon were under an eclipse, but that when peace was restored, they would shine in the astonished world, with increased brilliancy and splendour.

Further negotiations and proceedings were of course suspended until the decision of the Court of Ava should be known on the communications made by its Commissioners.

The despatches state, that the army at Prome continues in excellent health, and is well supplied with provisions and cattle.

The friends of General Dalziel will be glad to hear of the Royal Order which restores to the rank and titles of his ancestors the accomplished and gallant General.

The first Earl was the Right Hon'ble Robert Dalziel, created Lord Dalziel in 1628, and Earl Carnwath in the county of Dumfries 1638 by Charles I.

This noble family, we are told, is of great antiquity, and Mr. Nisbet, the noted Herald, gives the following story concerning the origin of their surname:

In the reign of Kenneth II. of Scotland, a near kinsman and favorite of the King being hung up by the Picts, it so exceedingly grieved his Majesty, that he offered a great reward to any of his subjects that would venture to rescue his corpse; but none would undertake that dangerous enterprize. At last a certain gentleman came to the King, and said Dalziel, which, in the Irish or old Scots language, signifies I dare: And he effectually performing it to the King's satisfaction, his posterity took for their surname the word Dalziel or Dalzell; and for their armorial ensign that remarkable bearing which has continued to the present time. In the year 1365, Sir Robert Dalziel who faithfully adhered to the King, David Bruce, during his captivity in England, obtained a grant of the Barony of Selkirk. After several generations, from him descended Robert Dalziel of that ilk, who firmly adhered to Queen Mary in all her troubles, and was killed in 1508. To him succeeded his son Robert, who was father of another Robert, who married Jane, daughter of Gavin Hamilton, Esquire, of Raploch, by whom he had a son, who was knighted by King James VI., and by Charles I. was created Lord Dalziel and Earl of Carnwath. The title became attained in the rebellion of 1715, in the person of Robert VI. Earl of Carnwath, who being taken in arms against George I. was, along with six other Lords, condemned for high treason. The Earl, however, had life and estate remitted, and the title at length has been restored by George IV. General Dalziel's eldest son will of course assume the title of Lord Dalzell.

We have received intelligence from the Doob so late as the second week in October, and from it we learn, that the commissariat had received orders to provide at Agra and Muttra for an Army of twenty-five thousand men. The Meerut force it is stated, was in readiness to move at a moment's warning. Sir Charles Metcalfe was expected at Agra on the

13th October.

We also learn the following particulars relating to military movements. The 6th, 18th and 60th N. I. were on their march to Agra; the 32d, 37th and 41st to Muttra; the 15th to Meerut, and the 31st to Delhi. The corps at Mynpooree, Alighurh, &c. would, it was supposed, be relieved by Extra Regiments which have moved towards the field of action. We believe this intelligence may be considered authentic.

The Gov. Gaz. Oct. 31.

EUROPE.

THE TIMES, JULY 5.

A few days ago, the four Canadian Chiefs went, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Wrench, the Lord Mayor's chaplain, to see the cofferdam in which the Lord Mayor laid the first stone of London Bridge. They previously breakfasted with his Lordship, who as they had requested that he would present them with some memorial which they might exhibit in their native land as a testimony of their reception by the chief magistrate of the greatest city in the world, gave to each a medal, upon which was engraved a brief statement of what took place on the day the ceremony was performed. They expressed the most lively astonishment at the enormous fabric. Some of the workmen for a short time suspended their labours, apparently out of respect to the strangers, but it was found they had a more interested motive. One of them handed a pot of porter to Michel Tsioni Teacheaudalie, the chief of the warriors, and begged that he would drink. The warrior very gladly accepted the beverage, drank to the health of the Lord Mayor, and success to the undertaking, and handed the pot to Andre Romain Tsouhahissen, the second chief, who also drank. After which, he put the pot into the hands of Kalli Alli Chau Bow, the chief of the Councils, who touched the brim with his lips, expressed his gratitude to the people of England, and wished prosperity to the new and to every future undertaking of the liberal and enlightened nation. The Minister did not drink, but he examined the vessel which held "Moux's Entire" with a very diplomatic eye, and could not conceal his admiration of the loyalty of a people who were so fond of their Sovereign as to have the words "King's Head" written even upon the pewter which was used by the very lowest in society. Just as the Canadians were about to depart, the workmen held out their hats to them for the price of more porter, and they would have instantly complied, had not Mr. Wrench, who, but for such a beggarly petition, would have made an agreeable return for their seemingly hospitable treatment of the strangers, interfered. Upon their re-entering the Mansion-house, they proposed to the Lord Mayor, with infinite goodnature, to amuse his children and friends with the war dance, and some little ceremonies descriptive of the manners and habits of the people of their nation. In the dance, the minister, whose temperate life has prohibited the approach of gout or debility, exceeded the rest in the rapidity of his movements. They seemed greatly amused upon exciting general merriment in the company; and when they sat down they spoke with warm hope of the probable success of their

appeal to Government for the restoration of the land upon which the English settlers have infringed to an immense extent, and without the shadow of an excuse, except that of power. Kallu Ali Chau Row, who is an extremely sensible, well-conducted man, untainted by the vices of Court, has great reliance upon the eloquence of the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Assembly in Canada, which sat upon the claims of the Canadians. This gentleman is coming over to England to advocate the just and reasonable claims of the injured people, who are, the Minister says, ever ready to assist the British authorities upon all occasions. In speaking of the wrongs of the Canadians the four Chiefs have never uttered a syllable of reproach, but have uniformly declared their admiration of the conduct of those of our countrymen with whom they have associated occasionally.

Yesterday morning an inquest was held at the sign of the Feathers public-house, in the Waterloo-road, before R. CARTER, Esq. on the body of a fine young woman named Sophia Thomas, who was unfortunately drowned on Monday last. From the evidence of the deceased's brother, who is a waterman, and who was near being drowned himself on the same occasion, it appeared that his sister had been lady's maid, in a nobleman's family; that the day previous to the one on which she lost her life, she arrived in town from the country seat, with some of his lordship's family, with whom she was about to embark for the Continent. The following day she asked witness, who plied at Queenhithe stairs, to take her down the river in his wherry, in order to place some of her luggage on board the steam-packet, which was then lying off the Tower, and at the same time requested that he would permit his little daughter to accompany them in the boat. Witness consented, and all three embarked at Queenhithe; and his sister having adjusted her business on board the steamer, they were about to return, and had succeeded against the ebb tide in gaining London-bridge; desirous of pulling through the arch next to the centre one, he had nearly accomplished it, when the boat got foul of one of the starlings, and before he had time to release her, the current being so rapid, she upset, when witness, his child, and sister, were thrown into the water. He being no swimmer, by accident seized upon one of the oars, and drifted close to the place where his unfortunate sister was struggling. She caught him round the body, and held him firmly. Witness being nearly exhausted before the deceased had attempted to save her life by clinging to him, and the oar now of no use in consequence of their united weights, both sunk together; he however rose to the surface, and was picked up, nearly lifeless, by a waterman; his child also, who miraculously floated on the surface, was rescued after having been in the water for at least five minutes. Roberts, one of the beadies of Lambeth, deposed, that on Saturday last he saw the body of a female floating in the river, opposite to the King's-head public-house, near the Waterloo-bridge. He had it brought on shore, and on examining the pockets of the deceased, a gold watch, a half sovereign, and some silver were found. Subsequently the body was identified by the witness as preceded him, as that of his sister who was unfortunately drowned in the manner above

described. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The brother of the deceased while giving his evidence seemed to be greatly affected, and appeared extremely ill, which he attributed to the length of time he had been immersed in the water on the melancholy occasion.

While Mr. Crockett (the auctioneer) was on Wednesday disposing of the effects of Mr. Worthy, of Lavington, the beam which supported the room in which the company were assembled suddenly gave way, and the floor gradually sunk two or three feet. The consternation which ensued among a number of ladies present, who thought that they were "sinking to rise no more," may be conceived. Fortunately they all escaped unhurt. This is the second or third instance of the kind that has occurred in that neighbourhood.—*Reading Mercury.*

PAPERS RELATING TO THE DECCAN PRIZE CASE.

Containing the Correspondence with the Trustees, the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot; and also the Applications to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. 1823-1825. Pp. 86.

Observations on the Services and Claims of the Army of the Deccan. London, 1825. Pp. 112.

This is a painful subject. We approach it with more anxiety since we have discovered, from the perusal of these publications, that causes of dispute and irritation altogether extrinsic have intermingled themselves with the intricacies natural to the case, and to borrow the expressions of the Lords of the Treasury, are "calculated to throw great difficulties in the way of amicable and confidential communications between the trustees and those acting for the army of the Deccan."

We shall not err, probably, in attributing the first of these publications (which consists solely of official papers) to Mr. Atcheson, the law-agent of the late Deccan army; and the latter to Major Wood,* the general prize-agent of that army in England. This remark implies no censure of either individual: the first is impelled by an anxiety to protect his character; the last by a motive equally legitimate—the desire of vindicating his rights. It is but just, however, to the other parties concerned, that the public should be aware of the sources from whence these publications emanate.

We shall endeavour to make the reader acquainted with the subject by laying before him the allegations and points at issue in a perspicuous form.

After the long-protracted discussions respecting certain claims to the booty captured in the Mahratta and Pindarry war had been brought to a close in the year 1823, his Majesty, to whom the prize property of right belonged, was pleased to grant, by warrant under his royal sign manual, dated 22d March 1823, the whole of the booty to the Duke of Wellington and the Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot, in trust, to be distributed to the various individuals composing the Deccan army, in the manner and upon the principles recommended by the Lords of the Treasury, who had declared their opinion as

* The advertisement states, indeed, that "the observations suggested themselves upon reading the papers containing the correspondence." But the artifice is perfectly innocent.

follows:

"My Lords, having heard Counsel in support of the claims of the Marquis of Hastings and the Grand Army, and of those of Sir Thomas Hislop and the Army of the Deccan, and having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered all the documentary evidence laid before them in behalf of the several parties, and the arguments of the Counsel, are of opinion that the most just and equitable principle of distribution will be to adhere, as nearly as the circumstances of the case may admit, to that of actual capture; and although they are aware that the principle of constructive capture must, under certain circumstances, in a degree be admitted, the disposition should be to limit rather than to extend that principle.

"They are therefore of opinion that the mode of distribution originally intended by the Marquis of Hastings would be most equitable and just, with respect to the booty taken at Poonah, Mahidpoor, and Nagpore; and that the booty taken on each of those occasions respectively should belong to the divisions of the Deccan army engaged in the respective operations in which the same was captured. But that, as the division of the Bengal army, under Brigadier-General Hardyman, appears to have been put in motion for the purpose of co-operating directly in the reduction of Nagpore, and to have been actually engaged with a corps of the enemy antecedent to the surrender of that place, this division appears to my Lords to be justly entitled to share in the booty captured at Nagpore; and that such other booty arising from the operations against the Mahrattas, in the years 1817 and 1818, as may now be subject to his Majesty's royal disposition, should be granted to such divisions of the grand army under the command of the Marquis of Hastings and of the Deccan army under the command of Sir Thomas Hislop, as may respectively have captured the same."

Mr. Atcheson, that law agent of Sir Thos. Hislop and the Deccan army, and who, with Major Wood (appointed joint general prize agent with Major Cadell, who acts in India) seems to have been recognized on the part of the army as their organ, applied without delay to the trustees, announcing that a full statement of the circumstances relative to the booty and to the claims of the different divisions of the army was in preparation by Major Wood, from voluminous documents and other information collected by the prize committee in India, and which would be submitted to the trustees, who, in reply, requested to be finished with every information in his power to afford; a request which they made also to Sir Thos. Hislop.

The object of the two agents was to obtain "free communication with the distinguished persons appointed to act as trustees, with such persons as they might depute."

In consequence of the request expressed by the trustees, Mr. Atcheson transmitted to them, on the 5th April 1823 two documents; the first shewing the estimated amount of booty captured and claimed by the army of the Deccan; namely, from the Peshwa, 148 lacs of rupees; from the Rajah of Berar, 70 lacs; from Mulhar Rao Holkar, 200 lacs; the second shewing the prize proceeds paid into the East-

* In this account, the word *lacs* is printed instead of *rupees* in the original, which would create great misapprehension in a person unacquainted with the notation of Indian money.

India Company's treasury in India, amounting to 17,38,252 rupees. The letter accompanying these documents contains some severe reflections upon the East-India Company, whom the writer charges with appropriating to their own purposes the greater part of the public property captured; and adverts to the conduct of the Company's civil servants in India, who took from the troops jewels and plate, which were replaced by credits of sums arbitrarily and inadequately presumed equivalent. In one instance, it is stated, "the loss of a large treasure was actually risked, rather than that it should become undoubted prize to the forces engaged in the war; and generally the representations of the Commander-in-chief of the Deccan, on behalf of the forces he commanded in the field, were rejected and repelled."

In this stage of the proceedings. Gen. Hislop and Major Wood applied to the trustees for an issue of money on account of the pecuniary responsibility they had incurred, and the advances made by them, for the general benefit of the captors. This application is thus answered in a passage of a letter from the trustees, dated Apsley House 3d May 1823:

We have till now deferred giving an answer to your letter of the 26th of April, in hopes that the information which you or your Agents would have afforded us might have enabled us to address to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a demand of payment founded upon some well-authenticated documents, showing that the Crown had some claim upon the Court for money paid into the Company's treasury in India, or disposed of by the Company's government in that country. But the statement hitherto produced are either of a nature to show that the money, if there be any, is not in the Company's treasury; or they altogether so vague and loose, that they afford no ground on which to found any demand on the Company. For these reasons we find ourselves under the necessity of declining to make any demand upon the East-India Company, until we shall have been furnished with the statements and documents to enable us to make and to enforce our demand with at least some probability of success. The explanation given in a succeeding letter of Gen. Hislop and Major Wood, alleges that various sums of money, not disputed as to their nature or amount, were specified in receipts signed in quadruplicate, one copy being lodged with the East-India Company themselves. The trustees request copies of these receipts or, at all events, a copy of the order of the Governor-General under which the money was lodged in the Company's treasury but no return to this request is found among the papers.

On the 31st May, Gen. Hislop transmitted his first statement of the claims of the army to the booty captured from the Peishwa, accompanied by a request that the council for the army might wait upon the trustees to give any explanations which should be considered necessary. No notice appears to have been taken of this request, until repeated in Gen. Hislop's note of June 16, when it was acceded to; and at that interview, according to Mr. Atcheson.

The counsel represented the difficulties which they experienced in attempting to submit to the trustees written statements of the cases applicable to the several portions of booty, from their ignorance of the conduct of the East-India

Company, in relation to the decisions of the Supreme Government in India as to the booty, and their unwillingness to anticipate any objection on the part of the Company to the just claims of the army. They observed, therefore, that they could only, in the first instance give to the trustees the statements of facts and general arguments, and must, to avoid any apparent indelicacy towards the East-India Company, reserve their further observations until they should be rendered necessary by the opposition of the East-India Company to the claims of which those statements contained an outline.

On the 5th September, Sir Thos. Hislop transmitted his second statement of claims of the army to the booty captured from the Bhooslah Raja of Nagpore. It was accompanied by a request that a copy of the opinion of the law-officers of the crown the Poonah case might be given to Mr. Atcheson; and that, before any application was made to the East-India Company on the subject of these or the other claims, a copy might be sent to the law agent for the previous inspection of the counsel for the army.

On the 22d September, the trustees addressed some queries, upon the subject of the last statement, to Gen. Hislop, which were answered in a letter from Mr. Atcheson, who subsequently transmitted the third statement of claims to the property captured from Holkar, accompanied by a letter from Gen. Hislop, enclosing an opinion of Mr. Harrison, one of the counsel for the army, who urged a repetition of the request for the opinions of law-officers on the the Poonah case.

The letter from the trustees, dated Oct. 14. 1823, which followed this communication, was addressed to Gen. Hislop, and contained the following passage:—

Being the trustees of the Crown for the collection of the booty the property of his Majesty, resulting from the operations of his Majesty's troops in concert with those of the East-India Company, in the late campaign in the Deccan, we called upon you, Sir, to afford us the information we required, as the person most capable of affording it; and although we are not unwilling to receive the information from any persons who have it in their power to afford it, and that in your absence from England we have no objection to receive such information from any person you will think proper to appoint to convey to us your answer, we conceive that, when you are present in England, it would be made much more convenient, more decorous, & less expensive that those answers should proceed from yourself.

The trustees further observe, that the opinion of Mr. Harrison was brought before them in an irregular manner; that "It relates not to any point of law in the case, but to the expediency of their communicating to the said W. Harrison and Dr. Jenner the opinion which the law-officers of the Crown have given to them, as the trustees for the Crown in this business;" and that, "It was desirable for the interests of those concerned in the capture of the booty that the sort of proceeding which had been carried on hitherto should cease."

Sir Thos. Hislop justified himself from the suspicion of intending offence towards the trustees, by stating that he had no lawful control over the general interests of the army,

and could not arrogate the province of deciding on the representations proper to be made to the trustees; and he divested himself of responsibility, by referring the Duke and Mr. Arbuthnot, on all points affecting the army of the Deccan at large, to Major Wood and Mr. Atcheson, the only persons legally entrusted by the army with the charge of their interests.

This misunderstanding occasioned a temporary suspension of intercourse between the trustees and the representatives of the army; the real causes seem to lay below the surface.

The letter of the trustees refers to the expense attending an intermediate channel of intercourse between them and Gen. Hislop; and in a subsequent letter (14th January 1825) they state, more explicitly, that they "have observed throughout the consideration of these questions, a strong desire on the part of some to go to law,—a proceeding which they think quite unnecessary, and which must lead to expense and delay."

As it must be assumed, not merely from the high rank of the trustees, but from the nature of their office, that they can have no bias or particularly, their anxiety to prevent unnecessary expense and litigation, is lightly commendable and it is by no means apparent that they really stand in need of that aid concerning the realization of the booty, which the agents believe to be exclusively in their power to contribute. The only party whose interests are alleged to be in conflict with those of the army is the East-India Company; and it is evident from the tenor of the correspondence, that the Company are not likely to get more than strict justice at the hands of the trustees.

On the other side, it is clear, that the mass of evidence relative to their claims must be obtained from the army and as its Commander-in-chief, contrary to custom, was not appointed trustee, he was invested with no legal power to act as its representative, and would, as a matter of prudence be guided, in his communications with the trustees, by legal advice. The agents appear to be regularly accredited, so that no objection lies against them on the ground of want of authority.

We might conjecture that a natural and laudable zeal on behalf of their clients' interests may have tempted them to manifest an apparently litigious spirit, and sundry passages in Mr. Atcheson's letters, which can be justified only by evidence not before the public, nor perhaps before the trustees, would support such conjecture; but there is another subject of dispute which is disclosed in the *Observations*, &c., and which, according to the writer "may possibly explain the conduct of the trustees, and supply a motive for the change in language and proceedings."

By the Prize Act (to which the warrant of his Majesty refers) the prize agents duly appointed for captured booty, are entitled to five per cent, on the total sum realized taking upon themselves the expense attending its distribution. In the present case, the value of the booty is estimated by the captors at millions sterling; the commission on which would therefore amount to £25000. Majors Cadell and Wood were appointed by Sir Thos. Hislop and recognized by the army, as the prize agents and the latter was introduced in that capacity to the Duke of Wellington, one of the trustees. This gentleman has been engaged

since the year 1821, in laborious duties connected with the office, his discharge of which seems to have given general satisfaction.

In the month of June 1823, the trustees proposed to appoint Mr. Archibald Campbell, and Mr. Charles Arbuthnot (a son of one of the trustees, then under twenty-one years of age) as joint with Majors Cadell and Wood. The latter officer, on behalf of himself and absent colleague, protested against this design, not merely as prejudicial to their rights, which vested in them when the booty was granted to the army, and virtually long before; but as forbidden, under heavy penalties, by the Prize Act. In a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, he prayed that the army might not have agents imposed on them of whose existence they never before heard; that the just right of the petitioner and his colleague might be protected; and that the case, at all events, might be maturely weighed and considered. The memorial contained, besides, an allegation as follows:

That if the grant had been made to the Commander in chief of the army, according to the usage in former cases, as a trustee for the army, the labours of your memorialist would have been nearly at an end; as the arrival of the prize-rolls and completelists, which are on their way to England, would have left only a partial distribution to be made to the small proportion of the officers and troops in this country, and the remainder by Major Cadell in India; and nothing would have remained but the realizing the claims of the army under his Majesty's most gracious warrant from the East-India Company, which, as the facts would have been within the personal knowledge of the commander of the army, the law agent would have required no further exertion on the part of your memorialist, but such general aid as it would have been his duty to afford, if necessary, in the further prosecution of the claims.

This memorial was dated 28; and a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated September 29, contains the following reply to it.

I have it in command from their Lordships to acquaint you, with reference to that part of your said memorial wherein you appear to call in question the expediency of the measure which my Lords felt it their duty to recommend to his Majesty, that they are satisfied that the advice which they felt it incumbent upon them to give to his Majesty, to grant the Decree booty to the trustees named in his Majesty's warrant, their Lordships have best consulted the interests of those who are to be benefited by his Majesty's gracious bounty under that grant; and that in their Lordships' opinion, it never could have been contemplated that the high individuals to whom his Majesty has been pleased to confide his important duty, should undertake the performance of a serious duty, and the responsibility imposed on them by his Majesty's warrant, without the power of appointing agents of their own selection.

The letter further states, that their Lordships do not the power to interfere with the exercise of their discretion as to the appointment of agents by the trustees, which the law-officers of the crown have decided that the trustees possess.

The following is the passage in the royal warrant under which this power is exercised by the trustees:

For the better and more speedily and ef-

fectually recovering the said booty, for the proceedings or value thereof we do hereby authorize and empower our said trustees to appoint any one or more person or persons under them, to act in their names or on their behalf in relation thereto, or to carry on any suit for legal proceeding, under the authority, and by the direction of the said commissioners of our treasury, as need may be, or occasion require, and to award and allow to each and every of such persons or persons so to be appointed, such sum or sums of money as shall appear to them our said trustees, a fair and just remuneration for their and each of their services, in and about the premises.

It is very speciously contended, by the author of the "Observation," that this clause empowers the trustees to provide persons to assist them, in their duties, and to pay them out of the booty, but not to appoint agents for army, to be paid by a certain percentage fixed by statute, a power which, since the passing of the Prize Act, he conceives, the Crown had no authority to delegate.

The displeasure manifested by the trustees at the officiousness of the law agent, is a little posterior in date to the dispute just referred to.

(To be Continued.)

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, MAY 26.

(Continued from our last.)

He thought, too, that the opinion of Lord Wellesley would have very great weight with the parties with whom he had to deal. Must not his opinion have weight with the Cabinet which had appointed him, and with the House of Parliament to which he had so long been an ornament? (Hear, hear.) It was not sufficient to tell him that Lord Wellesley had frequently stated his opinions on the condition of Ireland in the House of Peers, and that there could, therefore, be nothing new in his despatches. That was not the fact. The opinions which Lord Wellesley had expressed in the House of Peers were the opinions of an individual peer who had been long resident in India, and removed from all association with Ireland. He (Mr. S. Rice) wanted the opinions of Lord Wellesley, the King's deputy in Ireland—he wanted his opinion of that country after he had governed it for four years under circumstances of greater difficulty than any which had ever fallen to the lot of former governors, and after he had by his government conferred upon it greater good than all of them put together. (Hear.) But it might be said, that he had no right to assume the existence of such a despatch as that for which he had moved. He contended that every probability was in favour of its existence; and he put it boldly to the house, that in such a despatch a distinct opinion must have been given one way or the other, as to the necessity of Catholic emancipation. It was impossible to touch upon any Irish question, without meeting upon it the Catholic question. (Hear, hear.) It was impossible to go from the school of the child, to the burial place of the old man, without being beset by it in some shape or other. (Hear, hear.) How then was it possible for Lord Wellesley, who from his situation was bound to give an account to the Cabinet of the distresses of Ireland, their causes, and their remedies, could have written a single despatch without giving an opinion upon this question? It was that opinion he wanted. He wanted it to show that the recent majorities of the House of Commons had been right in passing the Catholic bill; and he therefore call-

ed upon the individuals who had formed those majorities to appear on his side on the present occasion, not only in support of his motion, but also in vindication of their own conduct. But, supposing that there were no such despatches as he called for, then he said that Lord Wellesley should be examined before the House of Lords, that a *dignus vindice nodus* had arrived, which required the appearance of that illustrious nobleman upon the scene. He would ask the hon. gentlemen opposite whether they would allow Lord Wellesley to be examined? If he had followed the course most congenial to his own mind, he should have pressed such a motion upon the house; but he was told that if he did press it, he would be met by a declaration that the presence of Lord Wellesley could not be spared from Ireland. When he considered the consequences of the rejection of the late bill, he had not alone to deplore of hopes deferred, but of principles avowed, which, when taken in their full and legitimate extent, amounted to a denunciation of all concession to Ireland, and necessarily to conclusions which would warrant, not the repeal of the present penal laws, but the re-enactment of the old in all their violent operation. (Hear, hear.) If these principles were tenable it was unwise for the house, and unsafe for the country, to stay that re-enactment; if the Catholic were necessarily a bad subject, and capable of holding a divided allegiance, Parliament had already gone too far in confiding in his pledges, and had trusted him too much: instead of acquiring new privileges, he ought to be made powerless with what he had, because no trust could be reposed in him. This was, he repeated, the legitimate conclusion which followed the denunciation lately made of Catholic concession. (Hear.) He deplored that result, and it was to calm and sooth the prevailing irritation which such a course was calculated to provoke in Ireland, that he brought forward this motion. Not that he meant to say that Catholic disappointment must necessarily be attended with disturbance in Ireland, for surely it was the duty of every good subject to prevent disorder, & he hoped that feeling would influence the friend of concession on the present occasion; but of one thing he was quite sure—that so long as a heavy grievance were permitted to remain unredressed, so long must there exist a liability to disturbance, and a discontent of which every advantage might be taken by the enemies of good government. (Hear.) The hon. baronet near him (Sir T. Lethbridge) had admitted, that notwithstanding the rejection of their claims, he was persuaded the Catholics would still behave with loyalty and affection. If this were his persuasion, why, then, refuse them that confidence which they required and deserved? (Hear.) But he feared that the Catholics would confide as little in the praises bestowed upon them by the hon. baronet and those who opposed their just claims, as that hon. baronet and his agricultural friends did in the high tribute paid by the late Lord Londonderry to their patience, endurance, and forbearance, when he (Sir Thomas) and Mr. Webb Hall were described as the O'Connell and O'Gorman of the agricultural complainants. (Hear.) The Catholics would, he feared, when praise was offered from such a quarter, remember the language of the poet—"You spat on me last Wednesday; you scorned me on such a day; another day you called me dog." If the Catholics, however, rejected the advice of their enemies, he still hoped they would take the recommendation of their friends; and as one of the latter, there were two principles which he would particularly urge for their adoption. One was, to preserve, under all vicissitudes, union among their own body—to maintain it from Grant's Causeway to Cape Clear, if they hoped either to meet or to deserve success. (Hear.) The next was, to obtain by all means within their power, the Protestant co-operation, which was already so generally held out to them. (Hear.) Let them embark their cause with con-

fluence in that stream in which it now floated, and their bark, must assuredly reach its destined port in safety. The time would inevitably come, when, morally speaking, Ireland would be so unanimous in her demands for justice, that neither that, nor any other house of Parliament, at the instigation of any Government, could persevere in refusing concession. He entreated the Government to consider that this was of all other questions, that on which the Irish member were entitled to particular attention from the people of England, on account of their local knowledge and peculiar opportunities of observation. Those members were 2 to 1 in favour of the question, and the Peerage of Ireland divided with equal strength in the same cause. The necessary effect of exclusion against this evidence was calculated to bring the people of Ireland ultimately to hate and curse the British constitution, and detest that union of the two countries, which under more fortunate circumstances would be productive of so much good for both. It was under those circumstances that he was so anxious to have the despatches of Lord Wellesley laid before them—first, to calm the agitated feeling of Ireland; and, next to enlighten the public feeling of Ireland upon a subject in which his opinion as chief Governor must necessarily have great weight. (Hear, hear.) And when he alluded to the feeling of the people of England, which was in advance upon this question, he deprecated the base arts which were used to diminish that feeling. The same wretched device of chalking "No Popery" upon the public walls, they would recollect, was used to inscribe "No King" in the same manner. (Hear.) And having just mentioned this fact, he would relate another, and which he was sure was not promoted by the respectable part of the opponents of Catholics. There was a person, he believed of the name of Benbow, who was described as an obscure publisher of seditious pamphlets at former trials of notoriety, and who was at present engaged in disseminating a speech, purporting to have been delivered by an illustrious personage elsewhere, and upon the sentiments in which he meant not to say one word. To this publication was, however, subjoined a call of the people of England to rejoice in terms sufficiently objectionable in this country, but which, when circulated in Ireland, whither he had heard it was sent by a personage high in rank and office, was in the utmost degree calculated to excite irritation and discontent. (Hear.) He could not help, when he considered the nature of opposition to this question, to reflect upon a similar alarm which had been sounded in the people's ears in former periods of their history. In the year 1720 (the 7th year of George I.), considerable alarm had existed in this country respecting danger from the plague, and the Government undertook remedial and precautionary measures; but Lord Hardwick recorded, that such was the delusion which had been practised upon a large portion of the people by the steps taken to prevent the dissemination of contagion among them, that they denounced what they called "barrack hospitals," and declared they would have "no red-coated measures" introduced into the country. (A laugh.) In the year 1753 a bill was brought into Parliament merely for the naturalization of Jews—a measure against which not even the voice of an old woman could now be raised in the country although in its day it encountered a fierce attack, and drew forth petitions from London and other places as was the case of the late Catholic bill. The London petitions set forth that, "Should the said bill" (the Jews' bill) "pass into a law it could greatly tend to disturb" (not the Protestant religion as the recent London petition said) "the Christian religion." (Hear.) The petition also set forth, that this bill for the naturalization of the Jews "would undermine our happy constitution in church and state." (Hear, and a laugh.) And it further declared, that it "would be prejudicial to the interests of trade generally, and of that of the city of London in particular." (Renewed "Hears," and laughter.) Sure he was that

notwithstanding this severe denunciation, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (particularly the late one) did not find the introduction of Jews into the city of London even into Downingsstreet (a laugh), attended with the disastrous consequences which were then foreboded. The *Craftsman* also denounced the Jew bill as fraught with fatal political consequences, and portending the destruction of the Church, using these words—"Awake, therefore, my brother Christians; it is not Hannibal that is at your gates but it is the Jews who are coming to taken the keys of your churchdoors." (Hear.) And in the debate which arose in the House of Commons upon the bill, a west-country baronet, Sir William Dolby, (a laugh) declared that if they admitted the naturalization of Jews, they would soon be outvoted by them in Parliament. "They will divide our estates," said he, "in lots among their tribes, & sell our lands to the highest bidders." (A laugh.) Sir Edward Knighton was also of opinion, "that the Jews would increase so fast after the bill, as to absorb a considerable part of the land of the country, and compel the people to contend with them for the preservation of their property, as well as the ascendancy of their power." (Hear.) The member for London too, Sir John Barnard, took a more deep theological view of the subject—like that taken in a late petition from Leicester which charged the Catholics with being the descendants of those who had burned their (the petitioners') ancestors—and said "that the Jews were the offspring of those who had crucified their Saviour, and whose descendants to all generations laboured under the divine curse." He referred to these extracts merely to show that the old alarm was just as consistent as the new. (Hear.) There was also a mock *Hebrew Journal*, published at the time of the Jew bill, in which was the following advertisement—"Since our last there has arrived a mail from Jerusalem; 35 Christian children have been already publicly circumcised and last week the anniversary of the crucifixion of Christ was celebrated with great joy throughout the whole kingdom." In this way and at all times, in the Jew bill, as well as the Catholic, the most ridiculous clamour had been excited by unfair and disingenuous means. (Hear.) And if they traced the cause of such clamour they would find it always emanated from a kindred source. In tracing the cause of the opposition to the Jew bill in 1753, the first authority which he found was that of Lord Chatham, who had stated in his place in Parliament "Religion has nothing to do with this dispute, but I see that the people have been made to believe it has, and the old high church persecuting spirit has begun to lay hold of them." (Hear, hear.) So, said he (Mr. Rice), it was the old high church love of exclusive power of possessions, and of monopoly that was working against the Catholics, and had been used to delude the people; and he was convinced that many who used such arts knew as well as he did that there was as little of religion in the late bill, as there was in that for the regulation of weights and measures, or in determining the length of the pendulum or reasoning on the principles of its vibration. Still touching on the Jew bill he found in the *Hardwicke* paper a letter from Dr. Birch, in which he said "All this clamour about the Jew bill is merely intended to influence the election, next year." (Hear, & a laugh.) And so he would say of the "No Popery" cry: it was meant for a similar purpose. And Dr. Birch further said that it happened in those days as in these, that there was an enlightened Bishop of Norwich who had been an advocate of the Jew bill, and who was, upon his return to his diocese, insulted for his conduct; for "when he went to confirm some boys at Ipswich, they repeatedly derided him, by calling out for circumcision." And notices were posted up, intimating that "on Saturday next the Bishop will confirm the Jews, and on the following day circumcise the Christians." (A laugh.) The hon. gent. then ridiculed these apprehensions, which he compared to the alarm excited in certain quarters by the late bill, and equally ridiculed the danger appre-

hended from conferring more power upon the Catholics; observing, that the law could not confer a greater power upon them for inflicting mischief, were they so inclined, than was at present existing by continuing the grievance. (Hear.) It was the grievance which made such men as Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Shiel powerful and influential. When he named these gentlemen, it was not to distrust them; on the contrary, they were entitled to his respect and esteem, and deserved well of their country; but he preferred to have power vested in the laws, and not in the hands of individuals however respectable. (Hear.) He preferred the way of legitimate to that of personal authority. (Hear.) The time would come when the resistance of Parliament (not of that house he rejoiced) to concession would be viewed not only with astonishment, but with the most undisguised contempt. The opponents of so just a measure could not hope always to move in an atmosphere of their own. Such a notion exclusively belonged to the middle ages, and could not prevail in these more enlightened times. If they persevered in so impolitic a course, they must see the consequence of the union of foreign influence with internal discontent. It was to avert this crisis that he called for Lord Wellesley's despatches, and for the purpose of allaying irritation in Ireland. He wished that the people of England should hear the opinion of the head of the Irish Government on this vital question: if it gave no opinion, it ought to be rebuked—if it had given one, it ought to be known, in justice to both countries. (Hear, hear.) On former occasions the despatches of Lord Wellesley had been used in Parliament to support legislative proceedings for Ireland. With what consistency could they be now withheld? How could they be refused, in justice to their own votes, in justice to their duty towards Ireland? (Hear, hear.) He concluded by moving for an humble address to His Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before the house, copies or extracts of letters, or despatches, received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, respecting the origin, nature, and extent of religious animosities in that country, and the best means of allaying the same. (Hear, hear.)

The question being put from the chair—

Sir THOMAS LETHERBRIDGE rose, not, he said, to discuss the general question, but to disclaim having at any time entertained any idea that the Catholics were disloyal, or indulged in any abuse of that body. But sure he was, that when hon. members alluded to the expression of popular opinion in England as being in favour of the late bill, they deluded themselves; for he was perfectly satisfied that the current of the public mind had set exactly in the opposite way. (Hear.) With respect to any mortification which had arisen, or was likely to arise, from the rejection of the bill, those must answer for it, who had excited hopes, which were so certain of being speedily dashed. (Hear.) Still he was confident that whatever irritation might arise from that circumstance, it would not impair the general loyalty of the Catholics.

Mr. GOUZMAN would not consent to treat the question of Catholic emancipation as a mere Irish question. He differed from those hon. gentlemen who had found fault with the decision of the legislature upon that view of it. Catholic emancipation was a great constitutional question, which went to affect the well-being of the state itself, and of the constitution, as it had existed for 200 years. He was as well aware, as they could be, of the danger of admitting into questions of this nature the warmth of religious prejudices; but it was very certain, the people dreaded the consequences of passing the emancipation bill. He could give the public credit for a feeling of pain at the necessity of the exclusion—many of them having only to object to it the apprehensions which they had of any change. The proceedings of the house upon the Jew bill had been refer-

renewed. He had no great reverence for any authority which depended upon quotations from long debates of former times. He gave the hon. gent. credit for his selections, but it would not be difficult to find support for any side of an argument in those resources. Still it would be worth while for the house to remark how strong the community were when combined upon any point of religious feeling. This was manifested in the power of public opinion, which compelled Parliament to repeal their own concessions, not only in the affair of the Jew bill, but also in 1780. (Hear, hear.) He admitted that there might be many objections to the proceedings of 1780; but they ended in retracting the concessions, out of deference to public sentiment. He would not detain the house long upon the motion which called upon the Government to produce the despatches of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, so far as they tended to explain his lordship's opinions upon the origin, progress, and probable remedy for the religious animosities which existed in that country. The hon. gentleman thought that the production of those papers would tend to soothe Ireland. He would satisfy the house that they would have the opposite effect. They had been complained of heretofore as being the constant prelude to acts of rigour and severity on the part of Government, because they furnished the house with details of those outrages in different parts of the country which had called for those rigorous measures. How could any details of that nature tend to soothe Ireland? But they were wanted, the hon. gentleman said, to convince the other house that they had been wrong in their opposition to the Catholic relief bill. This was the first time in which despatches had ever been called for, in order to convert the House of Peers from the error of their ways. Their lordships, however, were not without sufficient information as to the opinions of the Lord Lieutenant upon Catholic emancipation. His lordship's vote was recorded among their votes. His opinions, which had been known for many years, had undergone no change. It would be better, if any necessity of this nature existed, to make a motion for the examination of the Lord Lieutenant himself. There were no adequate grounds laid for the motion.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT could not treat so lightly as the right hon. secretary the interests and security of 5 or 6 millions of people. It was certainly desirable and essential for the legislature to know the opinions of a Lord Lieutenant, so highly gifted, who had resided in the country for some years, and who had already acknowledged his obligations to the Catholic body of that country for their assistance of his Government in tranquillizing the country in times of extreme difficulty and peril. It was the duty of the house to ascertain what measures that noble person held to be the most eligible for permanently quieting that country. For his own part, he disliked the easy slothful temper in which some of his Majesty's Ministers looked upon this subject. He disliked "things as they were" in Ireland. He was not easy at beholding those heavings of dissatisfaction and disappointment, as they had been described by an hon. friend of his

—Ignes

"Suppositos cineri doloso."

He deeply deplored the illiberal zeal with which the heat of religious animosities had been fanned almost into a flame. What a spectacle it was for Europe to behold, one part of the people induced to set the bells ringing—this had been done in whole districts—and to give out the most unruly demonstrations of joy and triumph over another portion of the people, as if another battle of Waterloo had been fought and conquered. What could tend so speedily to pulling down the church establishment? They had a right to complain of the practices of the tricks and management which had been resorted to, to secure the defeat of the Catholic bill. In particular he adverted to the disguised conduct of a noble lord at the head of

the Government, who had made use of the opportunity of the committee to put many questions to the Catholic clergy who submitted themselves to examination. That noble lord should have given them plainly to understand, in the first instance, that which he only made known on the second reading of the bill—namely, that at no time nor under any circumstance, did he deem it ever to be possible to admit the Catholics to the high privileges of the constitution. That would have been the conduct of a fair and honourable mind. Why his lordship did not adopt it, must be best known to himself. He complained, too, of the part taken by a right reverend prelate in attributing the opinions of a speech delivered by a Catholic clergyman to the Board of Catholics, though it must have been known from the very same sources of information, that a whole day did not pass over before those opinions were disowned and marked with extreme reprobation by the gentlemen of that board. He deplored the infatuation in the councils of the Crown which disposed them continually to lead the affairs of Ireland to the verge of peril, and leave them there. "This is true," said Lord Bacon, "that the wisdom of these latter times in princes' affairs is rather fine deliveries and shifting of dangers and mischiefs when they are near, than solid and grounded courses to keep them aloof. But this is but to try masteries with fortune. And let men beware how they neglect and suffer matter of trouble to be prepared; for no man can forbid the spark, nor tell whence it may come." (Cheers.) So said Lord Bacon, and so said he (Sir J. Newport). He could not predict the time and all the separate circumstances but he looked upon the first formidable and successful attempt to separate a considerable body of her subjects from her is nothing less than ringing the death-bell of England. He reminded the house of the inward hatred in which this country was beheld by the Holy Allies; how jealous they were of her power, her grandeur, her opulence, how much they envied her those advantages and how resolutely they would be leagued *per fas et neqas* to deprive her of them, should opportunity be given them. If ministers treated this subject lightly they were mistaken. Their delusions would lead the country into the utmost peril. He cautioned all future governments against tampering again with those disgraceful prejudices of the popular mind which had been played on in 1780 and 1807. He really thought that the right hon. secretary went too far in wishing to put his estimate of the value of the opinions of the Lord Lieutenant upon the house. That nobleman was known to have opinions upon the subject of Catholic emancipation differing materially from the right hon. secretary. The opinions of the right hon. secretary were well enough known to the house—much better than those of the Marquis Wellesley, whose years, talents, and political experience were likely to enable him to give an opinion which the house would value quite as much as the opinion of his right hon. secretary. Religion, it was how very well known, had nothing to do with the question. It was only a monopoly in power which was intended in supporting the principle of perpetual exclusion.

Mr. CURTIS thought it a happy thing, judging from the communications of his constituents whom it was his sole wish to cease, that the Catholic relief bill had been thrown out. He was a churchman, but not a high churchman, & was prepared to allow toleration to the Papists, but not ascendancy.

Mr. BROWNLOW said, that he would support the motion of his hon. friend, the member for Limerick. He observed, that during two sessions they had been engaged in obtaining all possible information on the affairs of Ireland, from all classes and denominations of Irish subjects—from the judges on the bench to the meanest officer of their courts, from the highest dignitaries in the Roman Catholic church to its humblest minister—from grave ecclesiastics, from

general officers, from all who were in the least likely to furnish any thing to the general stock. He thought it, then, neither wise as to the pursuit of information, nor courteous as to the consequence of the individual, to leave out the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whose means of obtaining, whose high situation, eminent talents and great influence, were likely to produce more, of that information than could be derived from any other source. At all times must he have been anxious to know the opinion of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland upon any great question affecting the well-being of Ireland; but he was more particularly anxious for it at a time when inquiry had become the order of the day, and when the Lord Lieutenant was the Marquis Wellesley. The right hon. secretary had said that the house knew his Lordship's opinions sufficiently, because he had voted by proxy for the bill. The consequence was not so plain as it would thus appear. Many noble lords—the custom almost prevailed among Irish lords—spoke one way and voted another. How could the house be sure, unless they were allowed to judge by their own eyes, that a Lord-Lieutenant might not have voted one way, and written another? It was well known that there was a correspondence of that noble Marquis, lying in the office of the right hon. the Home Secretary. What sympathy could there be between the noble marquis and his right hon. friend? Did the Lord-Lieutenant partake in any way of the opinions of the hon. gentleman, who was so far from thinking Catholic emancipation just as to Ireland generally, that neither then or at any other time did he think that it could be conceded? This he acknowledged had been his own opinion for some time—just so long as his reason did not forbid it. But he had waited, and no shade of an argument was advanced sufficient to refute the claims. Why was he so ready, it might be asked, to explode his former opinions? Because they had been his opinions, his sincere opinions, but he had discovered their worthlessness; he knew the nakedness of the land and the hollowness of the cause. In defence to reason and argument, he had abandoned those opinions, and had taken the course sanctioned by argument, by expediency, by policy, by justice. Therefore did he deeply regret that his right hon. friend continued in those opinions. Whatwise temptations were they—hold out, induce the Catholics of Ireland to keep the peace? To tell them, "you may be as patient as you will—you may shed your blood, and give up every thing from loyalty to your King and Government; but expediency and justice require, that now and for ever, you remain aliens to the constitution. What a proposition for a Government to announce to a whole people, that they and their posterity were to have humiliation and discontent entailed upon them, in perpetuity—to make them feel that as Irishmen, they were doomed to inhabit always—

"Regions of sorrow, doleful shades, where peace

"And rest can never dwell,—hope never comes

"That comes to all, but torture without end

"Still urges."

He deprecated the levity, the unjustifiable policy of statesmen treating as a plaything the interests of a great country and a mighty people. What must Ireland feel on finding that though 75 of her own members voted for it, and of the remaining 25 who voted against it, five or six were English, the voice of her legislative representation was stifled? Catholic emancipation was unconditionally refused, and from the prospect of enjoyment she was hurled back into the depth of despair. That it would be carried some day, he was quite sure; because it had been triumphantly carried by that house. In that rested his hope of permanent tranquillity for Ireland. But in the mean time there was much that pressed for speedy concession, which had been too long delayed. The laws & government of England had worn deep and sore traces in

Irish feeling—therefore was immediate repeal in many things necessary—therefore was it bad for the Government to continue in its old course of exclusion. He complimented his hon. friend who made the motion, for having this night made the most valuable of all his patriotic exertions to save his country from ruin and despair.

Mr. PEARCE applauded the sentiment of the hon. mover in wishing to avoid all topics of irritation, and the conduct in which he had so ably conformed to it. For his own part, he was resolved to follow so good an example, and no personal provocation should make him swerve from that determination. Had he been otherwise disposed, his hon. friend who spoke last had given him more than enough occasion. For him, indeed, to think it necessary to make an apology to the house on account of the opinions to which he (Mr. Peel) adhered, and which were his (Mr. Brownlow's) own till six weeks ago, because he could not, like his hon. friend, be converted by Dr. Doyle's evidence!—what could make him think it necessary to stand up in his place and call him (Mr. Peel) to account for continuing to hold opinions in which they had agreed till within the last six weeks, denouncing those opinions as not tenable, as unreasonable, as unjustifiable? The change wrought in his hon. friend might be justified by conviction; but unless he felt equal motives, he could not be convinced. He would advise his hon. friend not to conclude, that because he had changed that he was infallible, and to leave some small degree of liberty to the judgments of those whom he had left in their former ignorance. But he had seen the nakedness of the land—he knew the hollowess of the cause. He might use this as to his own conversion. He was still bound to give his former coadjutors credit for their integrity and their motives. Not six weeks ago was he (Mr. Peel) engaged in assuaging the hon. gent., who then came down to the house resolved on calling some parties to a strict account who had done something to offend an Orange Association. He had then to advise the house to quell all angry feelings on the occasion. He had addressed the hon. gent. as the chosen advocate of particular opinions on that question, entreating him not to precipitate unnecessarily a discussion that would produce no good results, and might terminate in the most unfavourable manner. Yet he (Mr. Peel) was now to be accused by his hon. friend, after this six weeks' communication with new opinions, of a want of uniformity and system. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Peel) might, possibly, have done wrong in adhering with so much steadfastness to old systems and old notions; but if there was any one charge to which his public conduct had rendered him less amenable than another, it was this charge of a want of consistency (he felt justified in saying)—this imputation of a want of political uniformity. And if, indeed, he had at any time exposed himself to such a charge, surely it was by his hon. friend. (Cheers.) With respect to the question of Roman Catholic emancipation, he (Mr. Peel) never approached it without reluctance. He could safely affirm that he had on no occasion stood forth to oppose the petitions of the Roman Catholics without a feeling of deep regret at being obliged to resist the claims of so large a body of his fellow-subjects; for whom he entertained all those friendly sentiments that he felt for all classes of His Majesty's subjects, but whose applications he did conceive it to be his bounden duty to the constitution decidedly to oppose. (Hear, hear.) He conceived this to be the true course of his duty, because he also conceived that their claims encroached upon that constitution. He had been perfectly willing, when called upon, to give his services to the Crown, provided only that he should be at liberty to retain and pursue his own opinions on this subject. At the same time, he considered it to be a part of his public duty to act cordially with his colleagues in all other respects wherein their

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self, must declare that he had never heard a speech in that house which had been less characterized by any thing like a dictatorial tone than that of the hon. gentleman. As to the change of opinions which the right hon. gentleman had observed upon these were occasions, undoubtedly, upon which it was not entitled to any respect. But when he saw an individual possessing large property in Ireland, and extensive family connexions, like the hon. gentleman, exposing himself to great personal obloquy by conscientiously espousing a different opinion on a great public question from that which he had at first entertained, then, he must say, that change was a meritorious act of duty. As this was the last opportunity that might be afforded to members in the present session for delivering their sentiments on the affairs of Ireland, he (Lord John Russell) was anxious to offer a few words on that subject. He had supported the two measures of conciliation that had been introduced almost coincidentally with the bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics, because he saw that many English county members, even, were disposed to vote in a conciliatory spirit; and because it would have been a pity to lose so golden an opportunity, as the carrying of those measures seemed to effecting that conciliation of so large a portion of the King's subject. But he should not think himself bound, perhaps, on future occasions by the votes he had given on those occasions. He thought it would be better to have a Government that was strongly opposed to the Catholic claims, and unanimously, than an administration divided among themselves on so vital a question. The latter consideration, indeed, might seem more favourable for the cause of the Roman Catholics; but it was worse for the empire, generally, which ought, by no means, to be left in a state of perpetual agitation by such indecision. He could very well understand the force of what Mr. Pitt had said, in 1804, to Lord Fingall, and what Lord Fingall had subsequently communicated to him (Lord J. Russell). It was to this effect:—Mr. Pitt said, "His opinion was in favour of the Catholic claims; but it was an opinion that could not be mentioned to His Majesty; the existence of his administration, and his ability to prosecute the war with France depended, perhaps, on the continued rejection of those claims." (Hear, hear.) This had been said to be a presumptuous speech on the part of Mr. Pitt; but it at any rate contained plain and intelligible ground of opposition to the Catholic question. But what was there in the situation of affairs at the present moment that could be compared, either in point of existing danger as to our foreign relations, or of the great advantage to be gained by a perseverance in rejecting the claims of the Catholics, with the period at which Mr. Pitt might make use of both these arguments to justify the line of conduct which he adopted? (Hear.) The situation of the country was now in all respects essentially different from what it then was. The noble lord, after animadverting in strong terms on the inconsistency of an administration that was so divided on a question of such moment to the strength and power of the whole empire and the happiness of Ireland in particular, and on the incompatibility of their conduct in this matter with that oath of privy councillors which engages that they should faithfully advise His Majesty "to the best of their conviction and ability," concluded by expressing his conviction, that unless the Government speedily carried the Catholic question through both Houses of Parliament, this country was not safe, and there could be no tranquillity, not for Ireland merely, but for the whole of the united kingdom.

Sir W. MAXWELL (we believe) supported the motion.

Colonel BAGWELL thought that the Prime Minister of the country, when he dismissed the Catholic question in the way he had done very recently, ought to have provided some sort of remedy for the case, after rejecting that of emanci-

pation. Some noble lords, indeed, anticipated the effects that might follow from such a proceeding, and proposed one kind of remedy; another gallant and noble lord had proposed another—nothing like leather! (Laughter.) The hon. gent. supported the motion.

Lord FRANCIS L. GOWER had only once presented himself to the notice of the house: he hoped to be permitted to say a few words on the present occasion. He felt extreme reluctance at opposing the motion of the hon. member for Limerick. The course he should feel it his duty to pursue in Parliament was now, and would, unquestionably, hereafter be, directed to the one sole object of Catholic emancipation. If he thought the vote he was about this night to give would at all prejudice the interests of that great question, (to which he from henceforward would devote every energy he possessed), he should feel no hesitation in adopting a different course of proceeding. The opinions he had formerly entertained on the Catholic question had been a good deal guided, perhaps, by personal considerations and feelings of a powerful nature; but all such were now emerged in the consideration of the great principles upon which his vote would be given in favour of that momentous question.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER declared, that if he thought the production of these papers would lead to the attainment of the object which his hon. friend had in view, he would not oppose the motion. That hon. gentleman seemed to flatter himself that the production of such papers would have an effect in allaying the irritation of Ireland in regard to the decision, as he said, of another house upon the Catholic question. (Hear.) But he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) could not see how the effect was to be produced, even if these papers should appear to contain the very items which the hon. gent. anticipated. As his right hon. friend (Mr. Peel) had already observed, it was quite improbable that there should not be mixed up in the correspondence referred to, details of various kinds connected with the condition of that unfortunate country (for so he must call her (hear, hear)); which being published, would unavoidably work to produce effects and sensations the very opposite to those which the hon. member for Limerick contemplated. On that ground alone he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) should think it entirely inexpedient to comply with the motion. But the very line of argument which had been taken on this occasion by his hon. friend was much more likely to conciliate and assuage the angry feelings which he deprecated, than any papers could be that his motion could include. (Hear, hear.) He was anxious to do justice to his hon. friend for the tone and manner with which, at a moment of peculiarly angry feeling, he had recently opened this discussion. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the last occasion upon which the bill that had been so much adverted to was before the house, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) in common with many others did not feel called upon to speak particularly, as he could only have weakened the admirable effect which had been produced by the eloquent speeches of the most able of its advocates. But he had expressed his opinions on the subject, he trusted pretty clearly, both by his speeches and his votes in for stages of that bill, and on the two other propositions that had been adverted to. These votes he had given, but certainly not without great reluctance, hesitation, and difficulty. The noble lord (J. Russell) who had attacked (but not in a manner or a tone, undoubtedly, that could be at all excepted to) the consistency and conduct of His Majesty's Ministers had done them the justice to say that he imputed to them no want of integrity; but still the noble lord observed he could not understand how they could reconcile it to their own consciences to be still in office. (Hear, hear.) In the course of the last session, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had taken an opportunity to show, and he flattered himself that he had succeeded in

showing, why the Government considered that it was not inconsistent either with their duty or their honour, for ministers, upon questions wherein they were agreed, to act cordially and unservedly with those who differed from them. (Hear.) He could hardly, as a minister, expect to be believed in the full extent to which he was about to speak, perhaps, (hear, hear); but he would only say now, that if he thought he could forward that great question of Catholic emancipation by going out of office, he would resign to-morrow. (Loud cheers.) could hardly expect, he repeated, to be believed in this assertion, sincere as it was, without some allowance; but he made it to relieve his own conscience. At the same time, he would readily acknowledge that he could not see how ministers could be called upon to do so—to retire from the government at a time when the country was generally satisfied with them (hear, hear), and when he did not know how a government, if the present one were now broken, could be formed again, on account of their not being unanimous on this question: but he deprecated the impression which it might suit the purposes of some persons to diffuse, but which he scarcely supposed he should discover to be really entertained by his hon. friend—that the question of Catholic emancipation was so lifeless as it was made out to be. (Cheers.) He himself was struck with the remarkable circumstance, that of the Irish members of Parliament, who were formerly the most violent against it, a large number was added, but very lately, to the supporters of this measure. Other authorities in the state had also shown themselves very favourable to it; and it was still proceeding advantageously. So much of the debate of this night had been on extraneous matters, and the question itself—the question on this motion—was really confined within so narrow a compass, as he had endeavoured to show, following the steps of his right hon. friend (Mr. Peel,) that he thought it unnecessary to trouble the house with any further observations at present, and should therefore content himself with opposing the motion.

Lord GRAY said that the speech of his noble relative in another place having been alluded to the course of the evening, he begged leave to say that the tenor of the observation which his lordship made had been misunderstood. His lordship had never said that he wished to draw his sword against the Catholic. (Hear.) Indeed, the expression which had given so much offence, was meant civilly. (A laugh.)

Colonel BAGWELL, as we understood, expressed himself satisfied with the noble lord's explanation.

Mr. BROUGHAM said that he would, according to his usual fashion, enter for a moment into the subject matter of the motion before the house. The hon. gentleman, in whose department the papers were which were called for by the motion, had offered various reasons why they should not be produced. In the first place, he said the motion went back to an indefinite period—that with respect to dates it was all at sea. If that was really sincere objection, he was sure the hon. gentleman had Parliamentary skill enough to know that he might at once have made the motion definite by limiting it: but if that had not occurred to the hon. gentleman, he (Mr. Brougham) would tender favour of the hon. mover, his humble aid in limiting the motion, by the insertion of words, to 24, or 12, or 8 months. The second objection of the honourable gentleman was, that the motion called for a vast variety of particulars; some respecting Orange lodges—which it was said (he hoped truly) were at an end—which would revive much unpleasant discussion. By objecting this objection he was willing, and he was sure he had the approval of the hon. mover, to limit the motion to such information as could be produced without detriment to the public service. The third objection was, however, one of a most extraordinary nature, and this point the hon. gent. had performed one of the most simple evolutions

which he had ever witnessed. (A laugh.) The hon. gentleman turned round on a sudden, and asked, "How do you know there is any such paper in existence?" He would answer that question by saying, that if he did not know the fact before, he knew it now; if the paper had not been in existence, the hon. gent. would have said so, and that would have satisfied the hon. mover at once: just as the one reason, in the story, for not saluting—namely, that there were no guns or ammunition, was held to be more logical than the other twelve. (A laugh.) If the hon. gent. would state distinctly, that there was no such paper in his office, he was sure his hon. friend would consent to withdraw the motion. As to other argument of the honourable gentleman, that it would serve no good purpose to have Lord Wellesley's opinion on the subject in writing, because that opinion was already known by the proxy which he had given, there he was at issue with him. He desired to see the language of the despatch in which the noble lord had declared his opinions, rather than the dumb proxy, which the custom of another place allowed to be given on any question. He wished to know the reasons by which the noble lord backed his opinion. He wished to see the relation in which that recommendation stood to other recommendations of his lordship, on which Parliament had passed measures of great importance. (Hear.) In what way had the session begun? Had the house, because it had been occupied for 15 nights in discussing nothing but Irish affairs, forgotten that? Had they forgotten that the session commenced with a recommendation from the Throne—which recommendation they had been doing nothing but given effect to ever since? In the King's speech, they were recommended to take measures against the Catholic Association. And why? Because it was said to be dangerous to the peace of Ireland. And how was that proved? "By the despatch," said the King's speech, "of my viceroy in Ireland; here is the result of his experience and observation, and he advises that a law should be passed to fortify the Irish Government by force to put down the Catholic Association." If any country had been ill used in this proceeding, it might be Ireland—if any country had a right to complain, it might be England as well as Ireland. But there was one individual, and he an illustrious one, who had great right to complain of the manner in which he had been treated in regard to his country—that country which might be happy under his sway, if he were allowed to pursue an undivided, uniform and consistent system of government; but whose government, as matters now stood, distracted as it was, by one man being set to pull one way, and another to draw another way with equal and opposite force—thus counteracting the efforts of each other—produced no result which the country or Parliament had a right to expect. (Hear, hear.) He said that the country and the Parliament had a right to complain, but the noble lord at the head of affairs in Ireland had also a right to complain. If Ireland was injured and mis-governed by the system of compromise which was pursued with regard to that country, how stood the noble lord? On his authority coercion had been resorted to; on his recommendation the Catholic Association had been put down; but coupled with that recommendation was, as he was informed, a strong and anxious wish that they should accompany coercion with conciliation. They had adopted the first part of his recommendation, the rest they had given to empty air. Was it fair, reasonable, or consistent, or was it doing justice to Lord Wellesley, to ask Parliament to pass measures bearing a harsh and displeasing aspect—to put down tumult, without at the same time doing what came recommended from the same parental mouth—opening the door of the constitution to the bulk of the Irish people? (Hear.) But ministers withheld these measures which would prove Lord Wellesley consistent, as well as kind and humane, because they would prove that they,

ministers, had taken a false estimate of what the exigencies of the time required. The right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer had endeavoured to explain how it happened that on the question of Catholic emancipation he and others of his colleagues chose to submit to being defeated by the more influential part of the Cabinet. He must confess that he could not understand the right honourable gentleman's reasoning; but more of that hereafter. He had read a great deal about the way in which that question had been opposed by persons in the other house of Parliament. He might here observe, that he knew he had no right to depart from the strict parliamentary rule of respect, for it was only that which prescribed that a person in one house should be the only one in the world who could not know what passed in another. (A laugh.) The house in which he was speaking was the only place in the universe in which any thing said in the other house could not be made the subject of observation. Any persons in any society, in any debating club, in any tavern meeting, in any smoking room, in any ale house in England, Wales, Ireland, or Scotland, might meet in safety & discuss, without the slightest chance of hearing a word about breach of privilege, every one act, every one word, every one speech, ay, every one gesture of any individual member of the House of Lords, and be just as safe the moment after as they were the moment before. (Laughter.) But he could not do so in that house. Well, it was a case of necessity, and he must submit. He had no right to make any allusion to what was said in the House of Lords. But there was nothing to prevent him—there he was on an equal footing with a stranger out of doors—from alluding to a libel which had been published, and which he expected to see prosecuted both in England and Ireland—he meant a speech purporting to be a speech of a most considerable person—of high military commanders the highest—of one near the throne, the nearest—which had been circulated, as his hon. and learned friend made known, to his astonished ears, and he had no doubt the house partook of his astonishment, in Ireland and which was printed in fair characters by Benbow, the greatest libeller both of religion and of Government, and of persons, male and female, which modern times had produced, as the records of the Court of King's Bench could testify. (Laughter and cheers.) That libel had been circulated in Ireland—a speech which never was spoken, which never could have been spoken by the illustrious person whose sentiments it purported to express—by a noble peer. (Hear.) Of course his learned friend the Attorney-General would move to-morrow week, the first day of term, in the King's Bench, against Benbow; for nothing more scandalous, more outrageous, more monstrously injurious to the illustrious person in question, mortal fancy could not devise, than to make him say—as was done in the pretended speech—that when he came to the throne he would not govern according to the principles of the Constitution, but according to a model and scale of his own—a scale which even James II. never dreamed of governing by, or if he did dream of it, never whispered it to the world when his conduct originated the bill of exclusion, or when it caused him to be actually excluded, to make way for his Royal Highness the Duke of York and family. (Cheers.) James II. had never said any thing one-millionth part so scandalous as that which was attributed to the Royal Duke in this libel. He was glad that an example would be made of the printer here, and the circulator in Ireland, of this atrocious paper. He was extremely happy to find that the Attorney-General had resolved not to follow his usual practice of filing an *ex officio* information. To move the Court of King's Bench was more satisfactory (a laugh), as it would afford the Royal Duke an opportunity of denying on oath, which he knew he was very anxious to do, that he had spoken the speech which was falsely attributed to him. But the Royal Duke was not the only person who

had suffered in public estimation from the misrepresentations which had gone abroad respecting them. With respect to a noble marquis, who had been alluded to, he must say he thought he had been misunderstood. All that he had intended to say was, that if this country was to enter into a struggle respecting the Catholic question—that last and most dreadful of all the calamities before them—it was better that we should do so now than at a period when we had a foreign enemy; and there he agreed with the noble lord. The noble lord had perhaps, not being used to public speaking, expressed himself rather awkwardly, just as he (Mr. Brougham) might get into a scrape if he were to attempt to review any of the noble lord's military operations. (A laugh.) Now he came to the right reverend prelates (a laugh), who were represented to have maintained most extraordinary doctrines indeed. One reverend prelate who had formerly supported the Catholics, before he became a bishop (a laugh), but was now opposed to them had—(would it be believed?)—he (the bishop) being of sound mind (a laugh), in order to prove that he and his right reverend brethren had no sinister motive in opposing the Catholic claims but were actuated by nothing but what was most pure, referred to the case of the seven bishops—the very seed of the church. But, good Lord Bishop, very different were the two cases. The seven bishops opposed the king and the heir apparent to the throne; they resisted the encroachments of arbitrary power; for this they went to trial, and for this they were prepared to go to the scaffold. The good Lord Bishop should remember, too, that by his opposition to the Catholics, instead of exposing himself as the seven bishops did by their opposition to the liability of going to the Tower by water, to be there shut up, & afterwards brought to Westminster-hall for trial, exposed himself only to the danger of greater promotion. (A laugh.) The most imminent danger which he would run was that of being removed from his own see to another—it might be better, but in the common course of things it should be worse. (Laughter.) Another great risk which he ran was that of getting the extreme favour of the ruling party at Court. The jeopardy which he ran was that of going along with the high Court party and the heir-apparent; and his extreme devotion towards the rising sun would not, as sometimes happened, operate injuriously to the right rev. Father in God in the present reign; for in the course he was pursuing, he would just do himself as much good in the present reign as he expected by reversion in the next. (Laughter.) Surely the persons who had put forth such libels on the right reverend prelate to whom he alluded, would be subjected to prosecution. What could be more scandalous than to make a right reverend Father in God talk such unaccountable nonsense? That it was a libel, any body who ran might see—ay, if he ran as a bishop would, from Chester to Durham (great laughter); or as a curate ran, which was, it was said, as the crow flew. He hoped all those matters which greatly amused himself and others, would be set right at the earliest opportunity, by bringing the offending parties to trial. The House of Lords, however, were not placed under such restraint with regard to speaking of other assemblies as the House of Commons was. What would be said to him, if he were to talk of a noble and learned lord in the other house, as that learned individual had, for reasons of his own most conscientiously—for he was always talking of his conscience (laughter), and must be taken to be more conscientious than any other man, because he said as much—had chosen to speak of two members of that house, whom he alluded to as lawyers "eminent in their own estimation?" He had taken the liberty on a former evening to say—he hoped it was no breach of privilege to allude to what he had himself said—that if Lord Eldon did not think Mr. Plunkett an eminent lawyer, he was the basest of mankind to allow him to continue in his office of Attorney-

General for Ireland for half an hour. But with respect to much of the trash which had been uttered in another place about the manner in which the Catholic bill was framed, he could relate an anecdote of a noble and learned lord, which might teach some persons the propriety of being more modest on such a topic. He was a kind of foster-father to the bill, and he therefore naturally felt some of that regard which parents were accustomed to feel towards their offspring; and he was not pleased therefore with the treatment which the child of his adoption had received in the other house. He remembered on one occasion, the noble and learned lord talked for about half an hour about the provisions of a bill which had gone up to the other house. "Was ever," said the learned lord, "such stuff to be seen on the statute-book?" Then, by-the-by, the learned lord showed but a moderate acquaintance with the statute-book, for there was no absurdity which might not be found there. "What lawyer," continued the learned lord, "could have written this?" Thus, most conscientiously, advertising him--for the bill was his--to his clients, as a person who was no lawyer. It turned out that the very parts of the bill to which the learned lord objected had been written by himself six months before, and he had forgotten it. He pulled out of his pocket in the presence of a near relative of the noble lord, the manuscript with all the absurdities in the noble lord's hand-writing to which he objected in the printed bill, and which he (Mr. Brougham) had introduced only in compliance with the noble and learned lord's wish, having in the first instance objected to them himself. Remembering all these things, the rejection of the Catholic bill had not at all diminished the respect which he had, previously to that event, entertained for that august assembly. It gave him satisfaction, however, to know, that though that assembly believed they had set the Catholic question at rest by mustering their large majorities, it never would be set at rest, it never would be at an end, till that was done which alone could tranquillize Ireland, giving her equal justice, and making equal law for the millions as well as for the few. (Hear, hear.) The opponents of the Catholics might set forward their military commanders, they might array against them their subtle lawyers, for the first time changed by the new light appeared to have broken in upon them from the declaration of war, falsely ascribed to a Royal duke; and here he must say, that this document appeared to have deceived even the premier, and to have warmed him into a degree of ardour, obedience, and pertinacity in adhering to policy now exploded in the eyes of all reasonable men, which he had never before expressed so deferentially or so dogmatically. (Hear.) They might bring into the field their military patriots, and their legal patriots, and, by the assistance of their proxies, and their forces from the West and the north, obtain a triumph--not over the house of Commons, for of themselves they should not think for an instant--but over Ireland, over England, over right, and over justice. That triumph, however, would be but momentary. They might now exult, but their tone of exultation would soon be turned into another strain. Of one thing let them be well assured--they had not done with the Irish question by the vote to which they had come. It was not easy to stifle the cry of six millions of their countrymen, even if that cry were wrong, much less when it was the cry of right, of reason, and of justice, against mere brute power and unreasonable obstinacy, which set all justice at defiance. (Cheers.) To the people of Ireland he would now recommend submission to the law--bad as it was; but he agreed with his hon. friend in counselling union--above all things, union. (Cheer.) Let no little personal piques or local differences divide them--let not even considerable differences of opinion for one moment split them who should unite as one man, and who if united must conquer. (Cheers.) The lords--the bishops--the heir pre-

sumptive to the throne--all could not defeat them, nothing could do that but their own disunion and violence. He had to say a few words respecting the disunion in the cabinet on the subject of the Catholic question. It did appear strange that the country should be governed by member who could agree about a joint stock company, but could not upon a question which distracted a great part of the empire. In Mr. Pitt's time, that minister was accustomed to say that he could not attend to Catholic question whilst he had to watch the Emperor Napoleon: but now Napoleon was dead, and the Catholic question was the only important question which could arrest the attention of Government. Mr. Pitt, too, used to say that the late King would not hear of the Catholic question. His late Majesty was an elderly man of formed habits, and his scruples were conscientious, and therefore entitled to some respect. His present Majesty, however, was not in the same situation as his father. He was, to be sure, a man well stricken in years, though not of very venerable age (a laugh), and had no conscientious scruples that he had ever heard of (laughter) with respect to the Catholic question. On the contrary, His Majesty had always stated that he was in favour of Catholic emancipation. He had repeatedly given his pledge in private to support the question, to the leaders of the measure and with that they been satisfied.

Mr. CANNING suggested, that the learned gentleman was pursuing a parliamentary course in thus entering into details of the private life of the King.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, he would pursue the matter no further. His object had been to show, that scruples of the sovereign, which rendered the question a difficult one in the late reign, did not apply to the present. He could not help feeling regret that those members of the Cabinet who were favourable to the measure should compromise with their colleagues who were opposed to it. He hoped yet to see the day, however, when a stand should be made for the question of Catholic emancipation. Let the friends of that question make that stand when they might--and he feared that they would not make it until later than they ought to do--it was an act which must cover them with glory in the eyes of the house and of the country. (Hear, hear.) If it so happened that they left office, they would, indeed, be quitting the smile of the Court, but they would quit it for the gratitude of the nation, for the still more delightful and imperishable reward, the applause of their own hearts and self-approving consciences. (Much cheering.) To address himself, however, to those--if any--who might treat recompenses like these as somewhat visionary (hear, hear)--who might consider the applause of a country, and feelings of self-approbation, as topics pleasant to declaim about, but not, in practice, very profitable or desirable--("hear," and laughter.)--to those gentlemen he would suggest--and this, at least, was a doctrine which they would listen to--there would be much risk in making the stand which he adverted to, for he did not think that the sacrifice of places would be demanded. He should not be suspected of overrating either the weight or the value of persons now in office; but it was not taking too sanguine a view of their strength to tell them, they might carry the Catholic question, if they put that strength to a proper and determined use. It would not be found desirable, whatever their demerits were, to have them in opposition--and in an opposition, too, backed by the opposition already existing, countenanced by friends in the cabinet, and supported by the whole country. (Hear, hear.) He did not much expect, although he had in his time seen strange things, to see an administration formed out of the hon. member from the West of England, and the hon. member for Somersetshire (Sir Thomas Lethbridge), to co-operate with the right hon. Home Secretary (Mr. Peel.) (Laughter.) He could not deny that such a ministry might be formed; nor even, after the experience he had

had in Parliament, that it might possibly last some time; but it would not last long. Those persons who on a late occasion had prevented the right hon. gentleman opposite from quitting his native country (hear, hear) would interfere again, if they found him resolute; and rather acquiesce in his opinions than suffer him to quit his place. He might enjoy, if he would only descend to accept it, one of the highest triumphs which it was possible for ambition to conceive; for he (Mr. Brougham) did assert, as his decided opinion, again, that it was impossible to try the question as he advised, without securing the certainty of a glorious victory. (Much cheering.) These, the hon. and learned member continued, were the feelings which he entertained on the present question. He had stated them hastily, as they arose in his mind, though more lengthily, perhaps, than had been agreeable to the house. His hope still was and his prayer, that the friends of Catholic concession would end their compromise and save Ireland; but if they did not, still he did not despair for Ireland; nor would he ever despair of a cause which had the strength of right, as well as the strength of numbers, to back it. (Hear, hear.) The Catholic cause had principle to build itself on, and popular favour to adorn it. Let Ireland be but true to herself--let unanimity prevail among her children--let violence give place to sterling, steady opposition, directed steadily, systematically, and constitutionally, against a Government in which they could not for a moment reasonably trust; let Ireland only adopt this course, and he (the hon. and learned gentleman) had still no doubt, that, by herself--if left by those who called themselves her friends--by herself she might work out her own salvation.

Mr. R. MARTIN was disposed to vote for the resolution, if his hon. friend (Mr. S. Rice) persisted in bringing it forward; but as the majority against it would certainly be large, he put it to his hon. friend--as a friend to the Catholic cause--whether it was worth while to press it to a division.

Mr. PLUNKETT thought it probable that the resolution had been moved chiefly for the purpose of affording hon. members an opportunity to notice the Catholic question in its present situation; that end having been answered, he was inclined, with the hon. member for Galway, to submit to the hon. mover whether it was worth while to push it any farther. Upon the resolution itself, he should say very little; but, decidedly, he was opposed to it. As far as he could learn, the despatch demanded was not required with a view to any measure either pending or intended to be introduced before the house. This being the case, it could only be called for--supposing it to exist--for purposes of abstract discussion (and for such purposes he was not prepared to give it); and if it turned out, on the other hand, that no such despatch existed, then the absence of it was to raise a ground for inculpation against the noble marquis at the head of affairs in Ireland. Now he saw no ground made out, as far as either of these intentions went, for calling upon Government to produce the despatch in question: nor did he think there was any pretence either for alleging that Ministers had only followed up the coercive measures recommended by Lord Wellesley, and that they now refused to produce the document which contained the noble lord's counsel as to amelioration. He did not know that he could personally speak to the despatches of the noble marquis, but he believed that he was pretty well acquainted with his sentiments; and, as far as he could judge, there had been no measure, either of inquiry, grace, or favour, recommended by him, which the English Go-

vernment had not in the fullest extended to. Having said thus much, and just taking leave to add, that upon the Catholic question generally, he believed the sentiments of the noble marquis to be entirely unchanged; that his opinion as to the paramount necessity of the measure was as strong as it had ever been at any period of his life:—having said this, he should pass by entirely the question as to the resolutions, and trouble the house very briefly with a few observations, in reply to those which had fallen from the hon. and learned member for Winchelsea. With respect, then, to the subject of Catholic claims generally, he thought it impossible there could be more than one opinion—to wit, that the country was left, by the recent decision, in a situation deeply to be lamented by those who desired its prosperity and its happiness. The difficulty was not merely that the question of Catholic emancipation had failed to be carried, but that there stood avowed a positive opposition of opinions between the lower and the upper House of Parliament. For the question, it had on this occasion been brought forward, by the hon. member for Westminster without his aid, and he might say without his concurrence. Had his opinion been asked at the time of its introduction, he should certainly have said, that the period chosen was unfortunate; but he had not thought fit to volunteer that declaration after the bill was before the house, and trusted rather that he should have credit, as far as his humble powers went, for having constantly supported it. In that which had happened, all circumstances taken into view, he found nothing peculiarly to excite surprise; but still less did he see any reason for desponding as to the great eventual accomplishment, and the speedy accomplishment, of the great measure; for he agreed entirely upon this point with the hon. and learned member opposite, that the success of Catholic emancipation could never be prevented unless by the egregious folly of the Catholics themselves. If they would only be tranquil, firm, and resort to no other arms than those with which the Constitution supplied them—if they would only be content to do thus, the success of their cause was certain as its justice. In fact, no opposition could continue to be effective for any length of time; the measure was one which, of necessity, must make its way. For the charge that the Roman Catholics themselves were careless as to its accomplishment, he cared nothing; if it could be shown that they had all abandoned it, his opinion as to its policy would remain unchanged. If the Catholics were to come forward to-morrow, and state that they cared nothing as to the event of the measure, he should be prepared to say that they were hypocrites, and did not deserve to be believed. He would take that course as placing the country (between two difficulties) in the best situation; he would prefer believing that they were false, to admitting that they were degraded. For he said England must not permit the Catholics to be careless upon such a subject. There was no security for the constitution—for the existence—of any country, in which five millions of the inhabitants were supine about gaining the rights which properly belonged to them. (Hear, hear.) Having, in an earlier part of the session, stated fully to the house the grounds upon which he supported the measure of the Catholic claims, he should only take leave to say a few words now as to the consistency of a government's being divided upon so important a question. As far as precedents went, one of the hon. gentlemen who most vehemently objected to such a division, had himself declared, that upon the

question of Parliamentary reform—a subject scarcely less vital—he should be prepared to form part of an administration not agreed. But the truth was, he firmly believed, this—as regarded the fitness of a divided council—he believed that if the Government had been formed entirely of individuals who were inimical to the cause of the Catholics, that cause would have made far less progress than it had done. With a divided government—much as that situation of things was complained—the Catholic bill had obtained a decided majority in the House of Commons. His right hon. friend near him (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had declared in the fullest and freest terms, that if he thought his giving up office could promote the success of the measure, he should not hesitate a moment to relinquish it. For himself, he might say that he had been placed in one situation at least, in which his sincerity had been tried; and, certainly, he felt no difficulty in making the same declaration. His opinion was, however, decided, that such a course on the part of the friends of the Catholic could only be prejudicial to their interests. The hon. and learned member for Winchelsea had observed upon an expression, certainly not of a favourable description, supposed to have been used in reference to his conduct by an illustrious person high in office. That comment, although the hon. and learned member did him the honour to place himself also within its bearing, was certainly of a nature which could not be suffered without pain, and that fact might perhaps seem to make some difference, as to the propriety of continuing to hold office, between his situation and that of some of his hon. friends who were near him. Under such circumstances, he might be pardoned, perhaps for stating that he had been favoured with an interview with the noble personage in question, (Slight confusion.) Surely it was not unnatural, looking to the high quarter from which the words in question had come, that he should feel some anxiety as to the intent of them. The result, however, was on his part, the most perfect conviction that nothing like offence, or want of kindness, had ever been contemplated towards him. Under these circumstances, taking it for granted that the resolutions of the hon. member for Limerick had only been moved for the sake of discussing the general question, he should sit down by declaring that his zeal on behalf of that question remained unabated, and that he thought he should best promote the interests of it by retaining his office.

Mr. BROUGHAM was not quite sure whether his feelings ought to be soothed or exacerbated by the explanation of the hon. Attorney-General for Ireland; because, up to the present time, whatever the annoyance of the observation was, he had had the assistance of that hon. gent. to bear it; whereas, if the disclaimer brought forward applied to that hon. gentleman only, he (Mr. Brougham) should now have to bear the whole. (“Hear,” and laughter.) For himself, whatever the opinion of the noble personage in question was as to his professional merits, it was his good fortune to be very entirely indifferent. He believed he knew, as nearly as was necessary, what that opinion was. (Cries of “Spoke.”) No; that would not do now. “Spoke” would not do now. (“Hear,” and laughter.) He believed he knew what that opinion, as generally expressed, was, and was glad to say that it appeared rather peculiar to the illustrious quarter from which it came—at least he found it so in his practice. For the term “Jesuit,” he did not think that the noble lord in question could have used that in the way which was imputed.

Mr. CANNING said that the disclaimer alluded to by his hon. friend the Attorney-General for Ireland, applied no less to the hon.

member for Winchelsea than to the hon. gentleman who had first mentioned it. For question of the resolution, he hoped to induce the hon. member for Limerick not to press it; but, after all that had passed, it was impossible for him to sit down without troubling the house with a few words. With respect to the reference which had been made to divided Governments, he had never meant to say that it would not have been desirable to constitute an administration unanimous; but there was a wide difference, and such a difference, as no wise, and perhaps he might say honest, man could fail to see, between the question of forming a new government, and of dissolving one which was already in existence. He was perfectly ready to concur with his hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer: and he said—with the most perfect sincerity of heart—that if he thought his relinquishment of office could conduce to the settlement of the Catholic question, he would not hesitate one moment to make the sacrifice. Not that when he made this declaration he did not see—without meaning to over-rate any advantage contingent upon his continuance—that his withdrawing himself from the Government would be attended with some public disadvantage; but his view would be—if such a course could decide the subject of Catholic claims—that the public good obtained outweighed that disadvantage. But his opinion was (and he should frankly state it) founded upon recent and most anxious deliberation, that his relinquishment of office at present could only serve to bring on public evils of the most tremendous character, as well as to throw the prospects of the object which it was intended to serve still further back than ever. The honourable and learned member opposite had observed, that he did not fully understand the reasons which had been used by an honourable friend near him (the Chancellor of the Exchequer); nor could he himself perhaps (Mr. Canning) expect, standing where he did, that he should be able to make himself quite intelligible to the hon. and learned member. All he could say was this—it was not likely that he should venture to make an assertion which was untrue before a great number of persons who would have the means of judging of its truth; and he did say, standing under those circumstances, that he was convinced that the course recommended to him by the hon. member for Winchelsea would be fraught with nothing else than calamity to the country. This only he would add more, that he held himself as perfectly at liberty to discuss the subject in question in the Cabinet as any other; but, at the same time, he reserved to himself the discretion of using that liberty at such times as he thought most expedient. With respect to the Catholic question, in its present extraordinary position, he felt almost some difficulty about stating his opinion; because, whatever he said, he was liable to one of two accusations. If he said that he thought the question was not so forward in the opinions of the country as he could wish it to be, then he should be charged with risking the creation of the evil which he deprecated; if he stated confidently that he thought it had made great progress; then he should be told that he excited hopes, which circumstances afterwards would not be capable to realize. In such a dilemma, he knew but one course, which was

to speak the direct truth according to the best of his judgment, let the consequence be what might. At the commencement of the present session, he had said that the minds of the people of England were not matured for the measure. This had been denied; and different minds, no doubt, would draw different conclusions; but, from all that had happened during the session, his opinion remained unchanged. At the same time, however, when he said this, he did believe that in the higher and more enlightened classes of society, great progress had been made, and he believed that the resistance generally was passive rather than active; and that, where it had been goaded into violent motion, it was some of the friends of the cause generally, who were to be thanked for that result. But, although this he took to have been the state of things at the commencement of the present session, yet he believed now that that state was something altered; and that, if the feeling of the country had to be again excited on the question, it would pronounce itself in a very different way from that which it had done a few weeks since. But whatever was the fact as to England, in Ireland the difference which manifested itself was most striking. That measure, which had appeared originally almost in the shape of an appeal by one part of the population against another part, came now forward almost without dissent from any, and bid fair shortly to be recommended by all. Then, such being his view of the state of Ireland, he did think that the question must make its way. If any thing could retard it, it must be an expression of violence on the part of Ireland, and, still more, arraying England in its present temper against Ireland in that temper which he deprecated. For, as far as his opinion went, he had always advocated the Catholic measure, not as an exclusively Irish one, but as one which was to serve the interests, and knit together the affections, of the two countries. The ground on which the bill was resisted, he had no hesitation to say, he thought untenable. If the argument proved any thing it proved too much—if Catholics could not be good subjects under a Protestant Government, they could not be good subjects at all. Besides, he did not like that argument of "divided allegiance," or measuring men by a scale as it were of moral geometry. If we had half the allegiance of the Catholics, why was it we had but half? Homer answered the question, who was a better judge of human nature than Euclid: "A man," he said, "is but half a man, unless he enjoys all his rights." In glancing, however, at what had passed in another place, he was bound to vindicate one noble friend of his from the charges which had been thrown out against him by the hon. and learned member opposite. He did this, not from a particular knowledge of the individual, but from a knowledge of his general character. He rejected the suggestion of the hon. and learned gentleman as impossible. The hon. member of Winchester seemed to think—a consideration which had given him (Mr. Canning) some pain—that the speech of that noble lord to whom he alluded had been measured after another speech which he had designated as a libel—measured to fall in with it. His noble friend—he would tell the house and the honourable member this—was incapable of such a thought or act. If there was a man in England who would not suit his opinion to the view of any human creature, his noble friend was that man. What-

ever he had spoken was, let the house be sure, his sincere opinion—an opinion from which he (Mr. Canning) might dissent, but to the candour of which he paid the most implicit homage. Indeed, if the hon. member for Winchester had only looked to the whole contents of the speech in question, he would have seen the most glaring, the most perfect, discrepancies between it and the speech to which he endeavoured to assimilate it. Who, among all the persons who had spoken on the subject—who had disposed so unceremoniously, yet so satisfactorily, of the idle objection of the coronation oath to the removal of civil disabilities, as this very noble lord, who was represented as imitating the tone of a speech in which the objection of that coronation oath formed the chief feature? That noble lord, rather than to obloquy, was entitled to the highest gratitude of the Catholics, and to their highest acknowledgment; and if he was content to say no more upon that particular question, it was because he felt unwilling to trespass further upon what might be considered forbidden ground. The right hon. gent. concluded by saying, that if he could sum up his feelings in a few words, (and perhaps the hon. member would not undervalue his feelings) he could assure him that the production of the papers for which he called would utterly falsify his conclusions. (Hear, hear.)

[As soon as the right hon. gentleman concluded, there were several cries for Sir F. Burdett.]

Sir F. BURDETT then rose, but for a few minutes was inaudible in the gallery. The first observation which we could collect was an expression of the honourable baronet's opinion, that the speech alluded to (that of Lord Liverpool) struck him as deriving its importance, not so much from the matter as the manner in which it was delivered. Never had a speech delivered in that house an effect so painful to the great body of the people of Ireland, because the hopes of that people had been raised, and were afterwards depressed by a tone of uncompromising and violent hostility to their claims. That speech, however, painful as it must have been to so many, and surprising as it was to those who were led to expect a different feeling, at least a feeling of a more conciliatory kind from the same quarter, afforded no ground of despair on the general question. Whatever might be thought by some hon. members, that the present session was not favourable to the discussion of the Catholic question, he was of opinion that the discussion this session had advanced it more than that of any other. (Hear.) His hon. friend was mistaken if he thought that the general feeling of the country was against the question of Catholic emancipation. For his own part, he thought that there was a strong feeling in favour of Catholic emancipation, not only amongst the learned and enlightened part of the community, but amongst those who might be supposed to be affected by bigotted prejudices. The question had gained whatever it was brought fully and fairly before the public. On all such occasions the question had gained, and the arguments against it were defeated. (Hear.) As a specimen of the feeling of the working classes in favour of the question, he might refer to a speech of a working man at the meeting at Manchester. That speech, containing sound and practical reasoning, of which men in much more elevated stations might be proud, was a proof that there was no real foundation for the statement that the great body of the working classes were hostile to the question. He had heard with some surprise, that the arguments used by a noble lord in the other house against the question, were not a yielding to the previous speech which had been delivered on the subject of the coronation oath. He did not think that the speech delivered by the noble person alluded to could rescue him from the fair imputation of unstatesman-like conduct. It could not be denied that the speech of the noble lord to whom he alluded, was inconsistent with the holding out hopes by persons most likely to be well informed as to the views of Government on the subject. That such hopes were held

out was admitted. But it was, he contended, greatly unjust that persons most influential on the subject should have kept those who looked to their opinions in ignorance with respect to them. It was unfair, it was unstatesman-like, to have this opinion held out to the delegates and others, when it was well known that a contrary feeling existed in a certain quarter. (Hear, hear.) He did, however, hope, that on this question, which was becoming more important every day, which was still more important since the delivery of the speech to which he alluded, and which might become of more serious consequence from the effects of that speech; he did, he repeated, hope, that on this great question, the Catholics would exercise the same prudence which had heretofore distinguished them, and which had done so much good to their cause. It was, he would admit, difficult to expect such forbearance where they had been so severely disappointed; but he did hope that the good sense of those who were prominent in the cause would prevail, and that the present disappointment would be borne with that good temper which would be the best guarantee for the future success of the question. He did hope, that when they next came before Parliament, backed, as he had no doubt they would be, by the majority of the Protestants of the country, their case would be sent from that house in such a shape as it would be impossible for the other house to resist. (Hear, hear.) Some observations had been made about a divided Cabinet on this subject. It might perhaps be difficult to procure a Cabinet united on it, circumstanced as the Government was; but this he would assert, that it would be impossible for that part of the Government opposed to the Catholics to form a cabinet without those who were favourable to it, and therefore he might fairly conclude that those who were favourable might carry it if they pleased. It was a different question with respect to reform. On that there might be a divided Cabinet, but the danger of the delay of that was not immediate or pressing; but the consequences of the refusal of this question might be pregnant with immediate danger. He had heard with regret of the opinions of some persons who had as it were calmly considered, that one effect of the refusal of this question might be a civil war. Was it possible that any man could contemplate a civil war for ever so short a time without thinking of the separation of the two countries which must be so fatal to both? In his opinion, having done so much for the repeal of the penal code, we should best consult the interests of the country by conceding the little which remained. It was impossible to go back; it would be equally difficult to exterminate six millions of people. (Hear, hear.) It was then better to go on, for until the question was settled, one could not hope to see the country in that settled state which would be conducive to its prosperity. Notwithstanding the untoward result of the discussions this session, he did look forward with confident hope to the decision of the next. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. S. RICE in reply observed, that the object of his motion was answered in having again called the attention of the house of the state of Ireland. He would therefore not press the question, but would withdraw it with leave of the house. On the subject of the general question, he must say that his hopes of success were not diminished, and he did anticipate that, by their temperate conduct in the interim, the Catholics would in the next session be enabled to send up their bill to the other house with a much larger majority. (Hear.)

The question was then withdrawn.

The other orders of the day were afterwards disposed of and the house adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

THE SUBALTERN.

Continued from our last.)

CHAP. XI.

I had been out with my gun during the whole of the 8th of December, and returned at a late hour in the evening, not a little weary with wandering, when the first intelligence communicated to me was, that the corps had received orders to be under arms at an early hour next morning, when the whole of the army should advance. In a former chapter, I have hinted, that a continued tract of rainy weather drove Lord Wellington earlier than he had designed, and against his inclination, into winter-quarters. The consequence was, that the position of the army was not in every respect to his mind. The right, in particular, was too far thrown back; and the course of the Nivelle interfered in a very inconvenient degree with the communication between it and the left. We were accordingly given to understand, that the object of our present movement was merely to facilitate the crossing of that river by Sir Rowland Hill's corps, and that as soon as this object was attained, we should be permitted to return in peace to our comfortable quarters.

In consequence of this information, Graham and myself made fewer preparations than we had been in the habit of making on other and similar occasions. Instead of packing up our baggage, and ordering out our sumpter-pony and faithful Portuguese, as we had hitherto done, we left everything in our apartment, in its ordinary condition. Strict charges were indeed given to the servants, that a cheerful fire and a substantial meal should be prepared against our return in the evening; but we put up neither food nor clothes for immediate use, in full expectation that such things would not be required.

The night of the 8th passed quietly over, and I arose about two hours before dawn on the 9th, perfectly fresh, and, like those around me, in high spirits. We had been so long idle, that the near prospect of a little fighting, instead of creating gloomy sensations, was viewed with sincere delight; and we took our places, and began our march towards the high-road, in silence, it is true, but with extreme good will. There we remained stationary till the day broke; when the word being given to advance, we pointed forward in the direction of Bayonne.

The brigade to which I belonged took post at the head of the 1st division, and immediately in the rear of the 5th. This situation afforded to me, on several occasions, as the inequalities of the road placed me, from time to time, on the summit of an eminence, very favourable opportunities of beholding the whole of the warlike mass, which was moving; nor is it easy to imagine a more imposing or more elevating spectacle. The entire left wing of the army advanced, in a single, continuous column, by the main road, and covered, at the most moderate computation, a space of four miles. As far, indeed, as the eye could reach, nothing was to be seen except swarms of infantry, clothed not only

in scarlet, but in green, blue, and brown uniforms; whilst here and there a brigade of four or six guns occupied a vacant space between the last files of one division and the first of another. The rear of all came the cavalry; but of their appearance I was unable accurately to judge, they were so distant.

We had proceeded about five miles, and it was now seven o'clock, when, our advanced guard falling in with the French picquets, a smart skirmish began. It was really a beautiful sight. The enemy made, it is true, no very determined stand, but they gave not up a rood of ground, without exchanging a few shots with their assailants; who pressed forward, vigorously indeed, but with all the caution and circumspection which mark the advance of a skilful skirmisher. The column, in the meanwhile, moved slowly but steadily on; nor was it once called upon, during the whole of the day, to deploy into line.

When the light troops of an army are engaged, as ours were this morning, the heavy infantry is necessitated to march at a slow rate; whilst, ever and anon, a short halt or check takes place. These halts occurred to-day with unusual frequency. The fact, I believe, was, that Lord Wellington had no desire to bring his left into determined action at all. This object was fully attained as long as he kept the right of the enemy in a state of anxiety and irresolution, but the ground which we gained was in no degree important to the furtherance of the sole design which he had in view. Of course, the tardiness of our motions gave a better opportunity of watching the progress of those connected with us; nor have I ever beheld a field-day at home, more regularly and more elegantly gone through, than this trifling affair of the ninth of December.

It was getting somewhat late, perhaps it might be three or four o'clock in the afternoon, when our column, having overcome all opposition, halted on some rising ground, about three miles from the walls of Bayonne. From this point we obtained a perfect view of the outworks of that town, as well as of the formidable line of fortifications which Soult had thrown up, along the course of the Adour; but of the city itself, we saw but little, on account of several groves of lofty elm and other trees, which intervened. It will readily be imagined that we turned our glasses towards the entrenched camp, with feelings very different from those which actuate an ordinary observer of the face of a strange country. That the French marshal had been at work upon these lines, not only from the moment of his last defeat, but from the very first day of his assuming the command of the army of Spain, we were quite aware; and hence we were by no means surprised at beholding such an obstacle presented to our farther progress in France. But I cannot say that the sight cast even a damp upon our usual confidence. We knew that whatever could be done to render these mighty preparations useless, our gallant general would effect; and perhaps we were each of us vain enough to believe, that nothing could resist our own individual valour. Be that as it may, though we freely acknowledged that many a brave fellow

must find a grave ere these works could come into our possession, we would have advanced to the attack at the instant, not only without reluctance, but with the most perfect assurance of success.

The sound of firing had now gradually subsided; the enemy having withdrawn within their entrenchments, and our skirmishers being called in to join their respective corps. The left column, dividing itself according to its brigades, had taken post along a ridge of high ground; and our men, piling their arms, set about lighting fires in all directions; when I wandered from the corps, as my invariable custom was, in search of adventures. I had strolled forward for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, a more perfect view of the enemy's lines; and was stepping across a ditch on my return, when a low groan, as if from some person in acute pain, attracted my notice. I looked down into the ditch, which was, perhaps, four feet deep, and beheld three human beings lying at the bottom of it. They were all perfectly naked, and two of them were motionless. On farther examination, I found that they were three French soldiers, of whom one only was alive; and he lay bleeding from a severe wound in the face, a musket-ball having broken both cheek-bones. He was, however, sensible; so I ran for help, and he was carried by some of our people to a neighbouring house. Here the poor fellow, whom his own countrymen had stripped and deserted, was well taken care of by his enemies: but he had suffered so much from exposure to cold, that all attempts to preserve his life, were vain, and he died in about a quarter of an hour after his wound was dressed.

In the meanwhile, Lord Wellington putting himself at the head of a small corps of cavalry, and, attended by a few companies of light infantry, proceeded to the front, in order to reconnoitre the enemy's works. This he was permitted to do without any farther molestation than arose from the occasional discharge of a field gun as he and his party presented a favourable mark to the gunners. But neither he nor his followers received the slightest injury from these discharges, and by six in the evening he had effected every object which he desired to effect. Orders were accordingly issued for the troops to fall back to their former quarters, and the main road was again crowded with armed men, marching to the rear, in a fashion not perhaps quite so orderly as that which distinguished their advance.

A heavy rain had begun about an hour previous to this movement, accompanied by a cold wind, which blew directly in our faces. Darkness, too, set rapidly in; the road soon became deep and muddy from the trampling of the multitude of men and horses which covered it; and something like an inclination to grumble, began to arise in our bosoms. Perhaps I need not tell the reader, that between the infantry and cavalry in the British army, a sort of natural antipathy exists; the former description of force regarding the latter as little better than useless, the latter regarding the former as extremely vulgar and ungenteel.

I was myself an officer of infantry; and I perfectly recollect the angry feelings which were excited at a particular period of the march, when the corps, weary, wet, and hungry, was rudely ordered, by a squadron or two of light troopers, to "get out of the way, and allow them to pass." Recollect, good reader, that the rain was falling as if it had come from buckets that each infantry soldier carries; a load of perhaps fifty pounds weight about his person; that our brave fellows had walked under this load, upwards of fourteen miles, and were still six long miles from a place of rest; and you will not wonder that these troopers were saluted with "curses not loud but deep," as they somewhat wantonly jostled their less fortunate comrades into the deepest and dirtiest sides of the way. I must confess that I shared in the indignation of my men; though, of course, I exerted myself as much as possible to prevent its being more openly displayed.

Never has any saloon, when brilliantly lighted up, and filled with all the splendour and elegance of a fashionable assembly, appeared half so attractive to my eyes, as did our own humble apartment this evening, with its carpetless floor, its logs of wood arranged instead of chairs, and a few deals, or rather a piece of scaffolding, placed in the centre, as a substitute for a table. A large fire was blazing on the rudely-constructed hearth, which shed a bright glare over the white walls; and our unpolished table being covered with a clean cloth, over which were arranged plates, knives, forks, and drinking-cups, gave promise of a substantial meal, and of an evening of real enjoyment. Nor were our hopes blighted. We had just time to strip off our wet and muddy garments, and to substitute others in their room, when a huge piece of roast-beef smoked upon the board, and summoned us to an occupation more agreeable than any which could have been at that moment proposed to us. Then our faithful valets had taken care to provide an ample supply of wine; a bottle or two of champagne, with claret of no mean quality, which, with a little French beer, brisk, and weak, and well flavoured, served exceedingly well to wash down the more solid portions of our repast. To complete the thing, a few of our most intimate companions dropping in, soon after the fragments had been cleared away, our cigars were lighted, and the atmosphere of the apartment became speedily impregnated with the delicious fumes of tobacco; in sending forth the clouds of which, no other interruption took place, than was produced by an occasional uplifting of the wine-cup to the lips, and an expression or short ejaculation, indicative of the perfect satisfaction of him who uttered it. I have seen many merry and many happy days and nights both before and since, but an evening of more quiet luxury than this, I certainly do not recollect at any period to have spent.

At length the fatigues of the day began to tell upon us in a degree somewhat too powerful for enjoyment. We had been under arms from four in the morning till nine at night, during the whole of which time, no opportunity of eating had been supplied to us; nor had we been permitted to unbend either our minds or bodies, in any effectual degree. Like other animals who have fasted long, we had all gorged ourselves as

soon as the means of so doing were furnished; and hence, the sensation of absolute rest, degenerated gradually into languor, and sleep laid his leaden fingers on our eyelids. I do not believe that half a dozen sentences of ordinary length had been uttered amongst us, when, about eleven o'clock, our last cup of wine was drained off; and from our guests departing each to his own billet, we betook ourselves to our pallets. I need not add that our slumber was thoroughly unbroken.

LITERARY AND POLITICAL CAREER OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGE CANNING.

From the Oriental Herald for May.

THE page of history has no record of substantial greatness and wealth to equal that of Great Britain at the present day. The extent of her dominions, if we include her mighty Empire in the East, exceeds Imperial Rome under Trajan, Aurelian, or the philosophic Antonines. Her colonies extend from pole to pole, and are watered by the dews of both hemispheres. The sails of her mighty commerce are spread on every sea. Her merchants are the merchants of the universe; and every breeze wafts unlimited wealth to her shores. In Asia she has no rival; her ascendancy throughout Hindoostan is supreme. She has usurped the throne of Aurungzebe; and is absolute from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya Mountains. To consummate her greatness, the New World is opening full upon her view. The rich conquests acquired by the genius of Columbus, and the daring of Cortez, Pizarro, and the first adventurers, have passed for ever from the feeble hands of Spain; and that vast continent, from Mexico to the La Plata, is now open to British enterprise.

Happy for the endurance of such power, if the possessions, which fortune and valour have acquired, are maintained by a wise and conciliating policy;—if justice shall at length be rendered to her subjects at home;—if her mighty monopoly in the East is not subverted by the oppression and imbecility of her servants;—if the lesson of history shall be open before her, to remind her what Carthage was,—the desolation that marks the site of once mighty Babylon,—the ruins of Imperial Rome,—the wreck of that vast dynasty which, under the Spanish Tiberius, clutched the New World, and overawed the Old,—and which now lies in ruins, like a huge carcass standing upon the ocean's bed. The leading Minister of such a country stands full in the view of the civilized world; his policy involves the happiness of millions; his name and actions incorporate themselves with history and pass with honour or reprobation to succeeding days.

That high station is now occupied by Mr. Canning. After twelve years of despairing exclusion, the fall of his rival restored him again to power. At a moment when he was about to quit that theatre for ever, where he had so often played his glittering part, the grave closed over his competitor, and the reins he had so long held passed from his cold grasp to eager and abler hands. The shout of exultation that rose over the coffin of the fallen

Minister, pealing through the aisles of the cathedral, and startling his pale colleagues as they stood round his remains, spoke the spirit of his administration, and the feelings of the people, but too well. With him neither genius nor feeling expired. He was alike talentless and heartless; his first step to power was on the ruins of his own country; and every act of his long ministry was directed to extinguish thought and freedom throughout the world. As the parched traveller, through the burning desert, whose aching eye only rested on the deceptive "mirage," or was relieved at weary intervals by some solitary Oasis, hails with delight the first glimpse of returning cultivation in fertile Egypt or Syria, it is consoling to us, to turn from an administration where all was a cheerless waste—where scarce a single star broke forth to illuminate the darkened horizon, to that period of change when it was no longer night—when a Minister succeeded, whose genius at least is acknowledged, and whose career, if not unexceptionable, is distinguished by some sympathy with freedom, and marked by brilliancy and repose. From the time the foreign policy of Great Britain was intrusted to his hands, this country ceased to countenance the ruthless Ottoman in the horrid work of butchery and extermination through Greece. Though the invasion of Spain was permitted by a fatal weakness, England has been gradually divorced from its fell alliance with the despots of the Continent, and has at length assumed the station suited to her power and name among the nations of the earth. A better government has been dealt to Ireland; the burdens of both countries have been sensibly reduced; the independence of Southern America has been virtually acknowledged. We have flung from our hands a tattered compact with Old Spain, to ally ourselves with the rich countries of Montezuma and Atabaliba. This great regeneration, time and national energy has, in a great degree, accomplished; but much also has arisen from a change of councils: and it is not our wish to withhold from Mr. Canning an atom of that merit, to which he is really entitled. A short but candid memoir of this distinguished orator and statesman may not now be unacceptable to our readers:

The Right Hon. George Canning was born (we believe) at Paddington, in the neighbourhood of London, in the beginning of 1771, the same year in which his father died. His family in Ireland is respectable, and of long standing. Mr. George Canning the elder, though not distinguished by the talents and attainments of his celebrated son, had still a cultivated taste for literature, and was known in the world of letters by some productions of merit. He was educated for the bar, and for several years resided in the Middle Temple. He died at Paddington, which was his principal residence since his marriage. His literary pursuits, however, superseded, in a great degree, his legal studies. Among other productions from his pen, was a poetic epistle, supposed to have been addressed by the unfortunate Lord Wm. Russell, the dreadful night before his execution, to his devoted friend, Lord William Cavendish, who generously, as is known,

offered to aid his escape, by changing clothes with him, and taking his place,—a sacrifice the murdered Patriot at once nobly declined. Mr. Canning also translated from the Latin of Polignac, his 'Anti Lucretius: the appearance of which was followed by a warm controversy with the Editor of the Critical Review. Mr. Canning died on the 11th of April 1771, and was interred in the new burial-ground of Marylebone, where his tomb, with an affecting inscription, was placed by his mourning widow. He left three children at his death, of whom the present Minister was, as we have already mentioned, the youngest. His guardianship, by his father's death, devolved on his uncle, a respectable wine-merchant in the City, who, struck by the early proofs he gave of uncommon talent, had him educated with great care, and at an early age sent him to Eton.

Mr. Canning inherited, as an only son, from his father a small estate in Ireland, which had been long in his family, and was sufficient to defray all the expenses of aliberal education. His progress at Eton, that celebrated nursery of genius, was rapid and distinguished. He contributed largely to a brilliant little publication, issued weekly, called the 'Microcosm,' and which lasted about nine months, having begun in November 1786, and closed on the 30th of July 1787. The youthful band of Etonians engaged in this publication were, Lord Henry Spenser, Mr. Littlehales, Mr. Benjamin Way, Mr. John Frere, Messrs. John and Robt. Smith, Mr. Joseph Meleish, and Mr. George Canning. The papers written by Mr. Canning bore the signature of B., and formed the largest portion of the work. One of the most distinguished was an ironical Essay on the Laws of Criticism, as adapted to epic poetry, with a laughable investigation into the merits of the old ballad,—'The Queen of Hearts she made some Tarts.' The different papers of this animated little work were collected and republished at Windsor, in 1787, in one octavo volume, which was soon followed by two others.

From Eton, after a residence of some years, Mr. Canning entered at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was soon distinguished by his more matured talents and attainments. He became a member soon after of the Middle Temple, London, with a view to the bar as a profession. But a higher fortune, and one more suited to his genius, awaited him. Mr. Pitt was then in the zenith of power and popularity; his professed economic principles, and advocacy of reform, had procured him equal favour with the crown and the people. He had risen himself by the force of uncommon abilities; and was fond of surrounding himself with youngmen of talent; among whom the proud Minister moved, like a planet amid its attendant satellites. Early educated at Oxford 'Alma Mater' still lived in his remembrance; and the

Octarum hæderæ præmia frontium,

were not disregarded by him in the proudest moments of ambition. The Minister apparently courted high rank more than talent on the Treasury Benches; but he had always his light troops about him, whom he pushed forward as skirmishers, while he prepared

himself for the more serious conflict. Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Banks, Mr. Sturges Bourne, Sir Charles Long, and others, owed their early introduction into Parliament to Mr. Pitt's patronage; and to such he delegated the task of reply to any minor opponent, while he retired to Bellamy's, for an hour or two, with his "Fidus Achates," Mr. Dundas, where they generally "drank deep ere they departed!" The Minister inherited a hereditary gout from his great father, Lord Chatham, and with it a coldness of stomach, which needed strong stimulatives. Wine, in consequence, in large quantities, made no present impression upon him. His usual custom on sitting down at Bellamy's was, to pour a bottle of port-wine into a large tumbler-glass, and swallow it at a draught; after which he returned to his place wholly undisturbed.

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All Mr. Apdington's pacific virtues could not preserve his power. In vain he unfurled the imbecile Treaty of Amiens before the House; as vainly did he trust to the assured protection of the King, who was soothed by his want of all talent and pretention. The philippics of his proud rival were unceasing as those of Cicero against Mark Antony; the pasquinades of Mr. Canning covered the whole party with ridicule. The majorities of the "Doctor" saw foul weather approaching, and nightly rattled in scores. Mr. Addington, after a hopeless struggle, retired in despair, and was consoled by a title, and the gift of Richmond Park.

Mr. Pitt again assumed the helm of the state; and his "poet" and friend was immediately appointed to the lucrative situation of Treasurer of the Navy, which he retained until the death of the Minister in 1806, when the whole administration fell to pieces; and Mr. Fox and his friends, after twenty years exclusion, again came into power. The Parliament was, of course, dissolved by the new ministry; and Mr. Canning, who had sat in the previous session for the Irish borough of Tralee, was then returned for that of Sligo. He was now once more in opposition,—a freezing climate, ill-suited to a constitution accustomed to the sunshine of the Treasury Bench; and his weapons of ridicule were again produced from his armoury. He attacked the coalition in prose and verse; he apostrophized his antagonists satirically as "all the talents;" and on a pamphlet of great ability appearing, supposed to have been written by Mr. Brougham, entitled, 'An Inquiry into the State of the Nation,' Mr. Canning drew up a reply, which, if not felicitous for its facts and reasoning, was marked by considerable wit and talent, and loudly applauded by the party with whom he acted.

The lamented death of Mr. Fox led to the dissolution of the ministry he had formed: his name and his vast abilities alone gave it existence. Compounded of the most jarring interests, it was ill-calculated to last. Light and darkness, fire and water, the greatest opposites in nature, were not more irreconcilable than the politics and prejudices of this ill-assorted Cabinet. To the popular eloquence of Mr. Fox, was opposed the aristocratic "hauteur" of Lord Grenville. Lord Howick was fronted by Lord Sidmouth, contrary to all precedent and principle, was made a Cabinet Minister. Such a coalition could not last. The funeral-bell Mr. Fox tolled its death-warrant. The fatal precedent of 1786, was followed in the formation of this administration. Both resembled the union of those bands of Italian "Condottieri," in a former age, who assembled under one standard only for common plunder. Had a pure Whig ministry been formed, it would have conciliated the respect of the country, and the Cabinet, more limited in number, would have been strong from common confidence. Mr. Fox expired in solitude at Chiswick. He was scarce cold, before the germs of disunion appeared in his disjointed ministry. The backstairs intrigues of a former day were revived, and concessions to the Catholics, subsequently voted on the motion of the Admiralty Secretary, were made the ostensible plea for the dismissal of an administration, whose real weakness consisted in the original sin of an unnatural

Mr. Canning took a higher station. He was called to the Cabinet, and intrusted with the seals of the Foreign department. The melancholy history of the expedition to Walcheren is but too well remembered. The horrible waste of life, in that pestilential swamp—

Where nature sickened,
And each gale was death,

roused universal indignation throughout the country. It led to a rupture between the war minister, Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Canning, which closed in a personal meeting. Mr. Canning was wounded, and retired from office; and his rival soon after obtained, by superior intrigue, an ascendancy, which he retained until the grave closed over his ambition. Mr. Canning now continued some years retired from office, occasionally speaking in Parliament, and always maintaining on the benches where he sat, the ascendancy of superior talent. It is to his honour, to record, that when with Lord Wellesly, on the death of Mr. Perceval, he might have formed an administration, concession to the Catholics was made the basis of acceptance of office by both; and on this act of justice being refused, Mr. Canning and the noble Marquis continued in retirement.

At the general election in 1812, his abilities attracted the attention of the mercantile interest in Liverpool, as those of Burke had the traders of Bristol at a former day; and after an arduous struggle with Mr. Brougham, he was turned: as he was on a subsequent election, when opposed by Lord Sefton. On the first occasion, Mr. Canning put forth all his powers. He was matched with antagonist of transcendent ability:—

His amor unus erat, pariterque in bella ruebant.
The speeches of both were the finest models of popular eloquence. Every arrow, winged from the shaft of either, was barbed by wit or satire. Mr. Canning's eloquence was like a Damascus blade, keen and polished; its edge was felt wherever it fell, and poured light throughout every word. Mr. Brougham fought weapons of equal temper, but more weight. Nothing but numbers could have overborne him: he was surrounded by a band of friends, whom his eloquence kindled into enthusiasm. But the calculations of commerce are cold and interested, and Mr. Canning owed his triumph to their influence. The Lisbon mission, at a period when the Court was in Brazil, and there were no duties for any ambassador of rank to perform in Portugal, drew on Mr. Canning the severest invectives from the opposition benches. He was charged with pocketing a monstrous sum of 12,000*l.* annually, merely to aid his domestic views. He defended himself in his place ably, we will not say successfully, in a speech subsequently published by him.

On the death of Lord Buckinghamshire, Mr. Canning again came into office and the Cabinet, as President of the Board of Control. The situation, connected as it is with the Government of our vast possessions in India, is one of great consequence, but was not followed by a seat in the Cabinet, until the time of Mr. Canning and Mr. Wynne. The acceptance of a minor office under his triumphant rival, Lord Castlereagh, created, at the time, considerable surprise, and was often retorted on him by his political opponents. But Mr. Canning had the solid consolation of place and its emoluments. This situation, at the memorable period of the Queen's impeachment, he

resigned. The last two years or something more of Mr. Canning's political life, when he returned to high office more powerful than ever, and has been, in fact, the leading Minister of the country, are fresh in the memory of all. He was about to assume the Government of Oriental millions, and had resigned himself to a distant though splendid exile, when the death of his great rival burst like a thunderclap on his ear, and changed his views and prospects altogether. After a short but difficult negotiation between Carlton Palace and Fife House in which the Chancellor with his wonted placability became the envoy of conciliation, the royal prejudices gave way before necessity, and Mr. Canning took the Foreign Office, with the lead in the Lower House. He returned to power with rising storms around him. The Congress of Verona was just assembling. The continental despots, with their satellites, were congregating in the Italian city, so celebrated by the genius of Shakspear, and the former quarrels of the "Capulets" and "Montagues" to decide the bondage of all Italy,—to pronounce on the appeal of Greece,—and settle the subjugation of unoffending Spain. "Monismorenci" pressed the march of French troops within the Pyrenees, and it was decided;—a single menace of resistance on the part of England, from the mouth of the successful Soldier who had triumphed in so many fields, would have saved Spain. But nothing came from him but a feeble protest, and liberty was crushed in the Peninsula. This was the most unpopular portion of Mr. Canning's administration; many of his acts, since then, have purchased high and general praise. The real neutrality now maintained with Greece; the state papers on the subject of South America; the appointment of Consuls to the different provinces of that rich continent; and the recent recognition of their leading republics,—are measures worthy of this great Country, and bear honourable testimony to the genius and policy of the Foreign Minister.

As an orator, Mr. Canning stands deservedly high. His figure is graceful, and of the best proportions; his voice full and harmonious; his language eloquent and fluent. Without the mighty range of intellect of the great fox, or those rich stores of practical wisdom, which Burke poured forth profusely; Mr. Canning still draws on the best sources of classic lore and history, and is an accomplished and most impressive speaker. His conduct to his official dependants, and to all who have occasion to address him, is said to be most conciliating and courteous. He is placed in that high station, where such qualities are not lost,—where, in the words of Cicero, "*Gloriam conciliat magnitudo negotii, —gratiam, æquitatis largitio; offensionem vitat æquibilibate decernendi; benevolentiam adjungit lenitate audiendi.*" We would wish to see the councils of Great Britain in different hands from the present Cabinet. But we have drawn this hasty sketch of a leading Minister, without political prejudice of any sort, and have awarded the just meed of real merit where deserved. Many of his colleagues are of a far different stamp, and possess neither talent or liberality of any sort. On them, we should speak in other language: to be silent is the best tribute, at present, we can pay them.

offered to aid his escape, by changing clothes with him, and taking his place,—a sacrifice the murdered Patriot at once nobly declined. Mr. Canning also translated from the Latin of Polignac, his 'Anti Lucretius': the appearance of which was followed by a warm controversy with the Editor of the Critical Review. Mr. Canning died on the 11th of April 1771, and was interred in the new burial-ground of Marylebone, where his tomb, with an affecting inscription, was placed by his mourning widow. He left three children at his death, of whom the present Minister was, as we have already mentioned, the youngest. His guardianship, by his father's death, devolved on his uncle, a respectable wine-merchant in the City, who, struck by the early proofs he gave of uncommon talent, had him educated with great care, and at an early age sent him to Eton.

Mr. Canning inherited, as an only son, from his father a small estate in Ireland, which had been long in his family, and was sufficient to defray all the expenses of aliberal education. His progress at Eton, that celebrated nursery of genius, was rapid and distinguished. He contributed largely to a brilliant little publication, issued weekly, called the 'Microcosm,' and which lasted about nine months, having begun in November 1786, and closed on the 30th of July 1787. The youthful band of Etonians engaged in this publication were, Lord Henry Spenser, Mr. Littlehales, Mr. Benjamin Way, Mr. John Frere, Messrs. John and Robt. Smith, Mr. Joseph Meleish, and Mr. George Canning. The papers written by Mr. Canning bore the signature of B., and formed the largest portion of the work. One of the most distinguished was an ironical Essay on the Laws of Criticism, as adapted to epic poetry, with a laughable investigation into the merits of the old ballad,—'The Queen of Hearts she made some Tarts.' The different papers of this animated little work were collected and republished at Windsor, in 1787, in one octavo volume, which was soon followed by two others.

From Eton, after a residence of some years, Mr. Canning entered at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was soon distinguished by his more matured talents and attainments. He became a member soon after of the Middle Temple, London, with a view to the bar as a profession. But a higher fortune, and one more suited to his genius, awaited him. Mr. Pitt was then in the zenith of power and popularity; his professed economic principles, and advocacy of reform, had procured him equal favour with the crown and the people. He had risen himself by the force of uncommon abilities; and was fond of surrounding himself with youngmen of talent; among whom the proud Minister moved, like a planet amid its attendant satellites. Early educated at Oxford 'Alma Mater' still lived in his remembrance; and the

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